



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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GLASSES
WILL GIVE YOU
A BRIGHTER OUTLOOK
ON LIFE.
N. LAZARUS,
Optician,
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No. 19,785. 號五十八百七十九萬一第 日三初月十年酉辛 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2ND, 1921. 三拜禮 號二月一拾年拾國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS
BOORD & SON
CORDIAL
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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.		
7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	every 15 minutes.
8.00	"	9.30 " 10 "
9.30	"	11.00 " 15 "
11.30	"	12.30 p.m. 15 "
1.30 p.m.	"	2.30 " 10 "
2.30	"	4.00 " 15 "
4.00	"	8.10 " 10 "
NIGHT CARS.		
8.50 p.m.	to 9.00 p.m.	9.20 p.m.
9.30 p.m.	to 11.30 p.m.	every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.		
SATURDAY.		
Extra Car—12 midnight.		
SUNDAYS.		
7.30 a.m.		
8.00 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	every 15 minutes
10.30	"	11.00 " 10 "
11.30	"	12.00 noon 15 "
12.30 noon	"	1.00 p.m. 10 "
1.00 p.m.	"	5.30 " 15 "
5.30	"	6.00 " 10 "
6.00	"	6.30 " 15 "
6.30	"	8.10 " 10 "
NIGHT CARS		
As on Week Days.		

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,
Des Voeux Road.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars, not already full, running at the
time stated in the Company's time-table,
but not for special cars, can be obtained on
application at the Company's Office. No
Season ticket will be issued until payment
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or
by Cheque or Compro Order represent-
ing Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.
On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1921, until further Notice
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS													
Stations	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13
	Local	Local	Local	Local	Through	Through	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.
TON (Sha Tin)	dep.					8.00							
SHK LUNG	dep.	only				8.13			8.30				
Shek Chue	dep.		7.33	8.00	8.23	8.37	11.13	11.40	1.33	2.08	4.38	6.13	6.48
Yuen Tai	dep.		7.39	8.12	8.34	10.44	11.17	11.47	2.00	2.30	4.44	6.18	6.53
Yuen Tai	dep.		7.43	8.18	8.34	10.48	11.21	11.51	2.04	2.34	4.48	6.22	6.57
Yuen Tai	dep.		7.47	8.21	10.12	11.03	11.37	12.07	2.08	2.38	4.52	6.26	7.01
Yuen Tai	dep.		7.53	8.27	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	2.12	2.42	4.56	6.30	7.05
Yuen Tai	dep.		7.57	8.31	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	2.16	2.46	5.00	6.34	7.09
Yuen Tai	dep.		8.01	8.35	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	2.20	2.50	5.04	6.38	7.13
Yuen Tai	dep.		8.05	8.39	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	2.24	2.54	5.08	6.42	7.17
Yuen Tai	dep.		8.09	8.43	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	2.28	2.58	5.12	6.46	7.21
Yuen Tai	dep.		8.13	8.47	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	2.32	2.62	5.16	6.50	7.25
Yuen Tai	dep.		8.17	8.51	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	2.36	2.66	5.20	6.54	7.29
Yuen Tai	dep.		8.21	8.55	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	2.40	2.70	5.24	6.58	7.33
Yuen Tai	dep.		8.25	8.59	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	2.44	2.74	5.28	7.02	7.37
Yuen Tai	dep.		8.29	9.03	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	2.48	2.78	5.32	7.06	7.41
Yuen Tai	dep.		8.33	9.07	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	2.52	2.82	5.36	7.10	7.45
Yuen Tai	dep.		8.37	9.11	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	2.56	2.86	5.40	7.14	7.49
Yuen Tai	dep.		8.41	9.15	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	3.00	2.90	5.44	7.18	7.53
Yuen Tai	dep.		8.45	9.19	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	3.04	2.94	5.48	7.22	7.57
Yuen Tai	dep.		8.49	9.23	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	3.08	2.98	5.52	7.26	8.01
Yuen Tai	dep.		8.53	9.27	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	3.12	3.02	5.56	7.30	8.05
Yuen Tai	dep.		8.57	9.31	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	3.16	3.06	5.60	7.34	8.09
Yuen Tai	dep.		9.01	9.35	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	3.20	3.10	5.64	7.38	8.13
Yuen Tai	dep.		9.05	9.39	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	3.24	3.14	5.68	7.42	8.17
Yuen Tai	dep.		9.09	9.43	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	3.28	3.18	5.72	7.46	8.21
Yuen Tai	dep.		9.13	9.47	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	3.32	3.22	5.76	7.50	8.25
Yuen Tai	dep.		9.17	9.51	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	3.36	3.26	5.80	7.54	8.29
Yuen Tai	dep.		9.21	9.55	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	3.40	3.30	5.84	7.58	8.33
Yuen Tai	dep.		9.25	9.59	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	3.44	3.34	5.88	8.02	8.37
Yuen Tai	dep.		9.29	10.03	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	3.48	3.38	5.92	8.06	8.41
Yuen Tai	dep.		9.33	10.07	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	3.52	3.42	5.96	8.10	8.45
Yuen Tai	dep.		9.37	10.11	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	3.56	3.46	6.00	8.14	8.49
Yuen Tai	dep.		9.41	10.15	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	4.00	3.50	6.04	8.18	8.53
Yuen Tai	dep.		9.45	10.19	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	4.04	3.54	6.08	8.22	8.57
Yuen Tai	dep.		9.49	10.23	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	4.08	3.58	6.12	8.26	9.01
Yuen Tai	dep.		9.53	10.27	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	4.12	3.62	6.16	8.30	9.05
Yuen Tai	dep.		9.57	10.31	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	4.16	3.66	6.20	8.34	9.09
Yuen Tai	dep.		10.01	10.35	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	4.20	3.70	6.24	8.38	9.13
Yuen Tai	dep.		10.05	10.39	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	4.24	3.74	6.28	8.42	9.17
Yuen Tai	dep.		10.09	10.43	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	4.28	3.78	6.32	8.46	9.21
Yuen Tai	dep.		10.13	10.47	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	4.32	3.82	6.36	8.50	9.25
Yuen Tai	dep.		10.17	10.51	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	4.36	3.86	6.40	8.54	9.29
Yuen Tai	dep.		10.21	10.55	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	4.40	3.90	6.44	8.58	9.33
Yuen Tai	dep.		10.25	10.59	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	4.44	3.94	6.48	9.02	9.37
Yuen Tai	dep.		10.29	11.03	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	4.48	3.98	6.52	9.06	9.41
Yuen Tai	dep.		10.33	11.07	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	4.52	4.02	6.56	9.10	9.45
Yuen Tai	dep.		10.37	11.11	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	4.56	4.06	6.60	9.14	9.49
Yuen Tai	dep.		10.41	11.15	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	4.60	4.10	6.64	9.18	9.53
Yuen Tai	dep.		10.45	11.19	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	4.64	4.14	6.68	9.22	9.57
Yuen Tai	dep.		10.49	11.23	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	4.68	4.18	6.72	9.26	10.01
Yuen Tai	dep.		10.53	11.27	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	4.72	4.22	6.76	9.30	10.05
Yuen Tai	dep.		10.57	11.31	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	4.76	4.26	6.80	9.34	10.09
Yuen Tai	dep.		11.01	11.35	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	4.80	4.30	6.84	9.38	10.13
Yuen Tai	dep.		11.05	11.39	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	4.84	4.34	6.88	9.42	10.17
Yuen Tai	dep.		11.09	11.43	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	4.88	4.38	6.92	9.46	10.21
Yuen Tai	dep.		11.13	11.47	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	4.92	4.42	6.96	9.50	10.25
Yuen Tai	dep.		11.17	11.51	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	4.96	4.46	7.00	9.54	10.29
Yuen Tai	dep.		11.21	11.55	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	5.00	4.50	7.04	9.58	10.33
Yuen Tai	dep.		11.25	11.59	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	5.04	4.54	7.08	10.02	10.37
Yuen Tai	dep.		11.29	12.03	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	5.08	4.58	7.12	10.06	10.41
Yuen Tai	dep.		11.33	12.07	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	5.12	4.62	7.16	10.10	10.45
Yuen Tai	dep.		11.37	12.11	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	5.16	4.66	7.20	10.14	10.49
Yuen Tai	dep.		11.41	12.15	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	5.20	4.70	7.24	10.18	10.53
Yuen Tai	dep.		11.45	12.19	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	5.24	4.74	7.28	10.22	10.57
Yuen Tai	dep.		11.49	12.23	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	5.28	4.78	7.32	10.26	11.01
Yuen Tai	dep.		11.53	12.27	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	5.32	4.82	7.36	10.30	11.05
Yuen Tai	dep.		11.57	12.31	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	5.36	4.86	7.40	10.34	11.09
Yuen Tai	dep.		12.01	12.35	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	5.40	4.90	7.44	10.38	11.13
Yuen Tai	dep.		12.05	12.39	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	5.44	4.94	7.48	10.42	11.17
Yuen Tai	dep.		12.09	12.43	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	5.48	4.98	7.52	10.46	11.21
Yuen Tai	dep.		12.13	12.47	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	5.52	5.02	7.56	10.50	11.25
Yuen Tai	dep.		12.17	12.51	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	5.56	5.06	7.60	10.54	11.29
Yuen Tai	dep.		12.21	12.55	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	5.60	5.10	7.64	10.58	11.33
Yuen Tai	dep.		12.25	12.59	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	5.64	5.14	7.68	11.02	11.37
Yuen Tai	dep.		12.29	13.03	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	5.68	5.18	7.72	11.06	11.41
Yuen Tai	dep.		12.33	13.07	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	5.72	5.22	7.76	11.10	11.45
Yuen Tai	dep.		12.37	13.11	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	5.76	5.26	7.80	11.14	11.49
Yuen Tai	dep.		12.41	13.15	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	5.80	5.30	7.84	11.18	11.53
Yuen Tai	dep.		12.45	13.19	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	5.84	5.34	7.88	11.22	11.57
Yuen Tai	dep.		12.49	13.23	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	5.88	5.38	7.92	11.26	12.01
Yuen Tai	dep.		12.53	13.27	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	5.92	5.42	7.96	11.30	12.05
Yuen Tai	dep.		12.57	13.31	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	5.96	5.46	8.00	11.34	12.09
Yuen Tai	dep.		13.01	13.35	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	6.00	5.50	8.04	11.38	12.13
Yuen Tai	dep.		13.05	13.39	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	6.04	5.54	8.08	11.42	12.17
Yuen Tai	dep.		13.09	13.43	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	6.08	5.58	8.12	11.46	12.21
Yuen Tai	dep.		13.13	13.47	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	6.12	5.62	8.16	11.50	12.25
Yuen Tai	dep.		13.17	13.51	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	6.16	5.66	8.20	11.54	12.29
Yuen Tai	dep.		13.21	13.55	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	6.20	5.70	8.24	11.58	12.33
Yuen Tai	dep.		13.25	13.59	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	6.24	5.74	8.28	12.02	12.37
Yuen Tai	dep.		13.29	14.03	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	6.28	5.78	8.32	12.06	12.41
Yuen Tai	dep.		13.33	14.07	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	6.32	5.82	8.36	12.10	12.45
Yuen Tai	dep.		13.37	14.11	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	6.36	5.86	8.40	12.14	12.49
Yuen Tai	dep.		13.41	14.15	10.23	11.16	11.50	12.20	6.40	5.90	8.44	12.18	12.53
Yuen Tai	dep.		13.45	14.19</									

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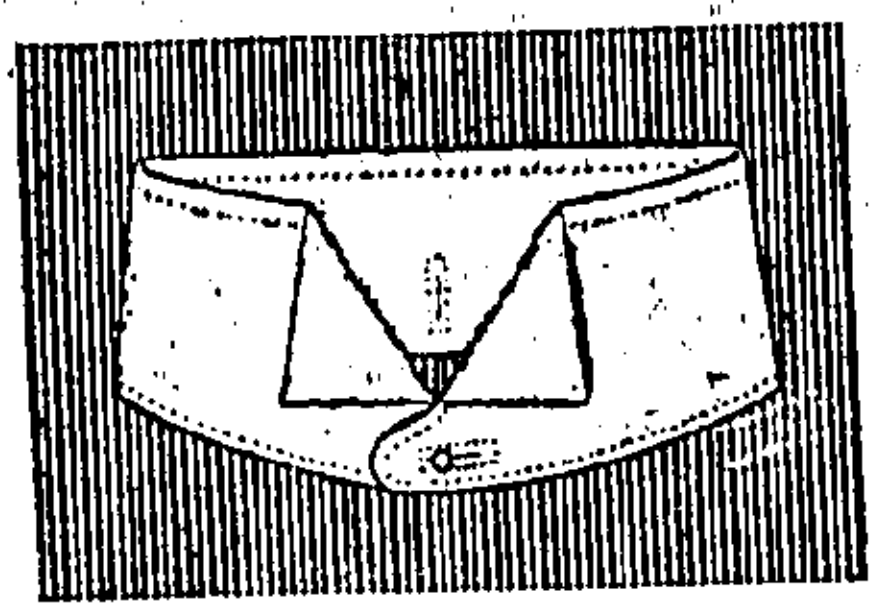
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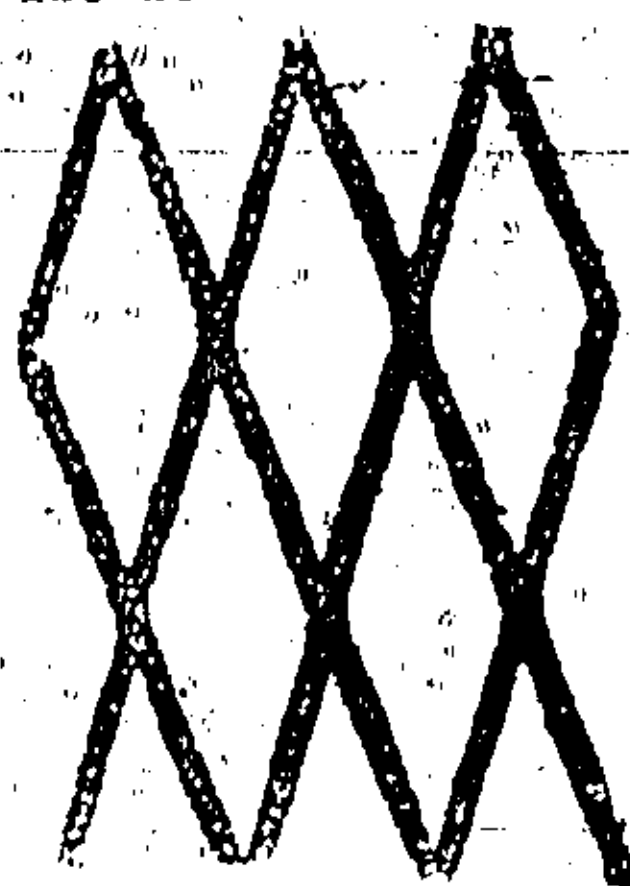
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THE SHANTUNG QUESTION. "CONFIDENTIAL" COMMUNICATIONS.

PEKING, October 23rd.

With reference to the recent Japanese Note to China concerning the retrocession of Kichow, the most interesting points are that certain Chinese Government authorities once confidentially expressed China's wishes to the Japanese Government about Shantung, and that when Mr. Obama left Peking for Japan in May last, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Yen, suggested to him that concrete plans should be made by Japan about the retrocession of the former German leased territory to its rightful owners.

In answer to questions, responsible authorities of the Ministry of War said that on account of the convention of the Washington Conference, the Chinese authorities drew up eight tentative articles setting forth China's wishes regarding Shantung. But at the special request of Major-General Banai, military adviser to the President, Major-General Yu Hui-lung, Chief of the Military Affairs Department of the War Ministry, during a private conversation, showed him these tentative suggestions, but there was not the slightest suggestion that General Banai should pass them on for the information of the Japanese Government. Major-General Yu showed the tentative suggestions to the Japanese military adviser to China, solely on his private responsibility and the Chinese Government knew nothing about it. Hence, there is no record in the Cabinet minutes about China having made any confidential suggestion to Japan for direct negotiation. It is believed that during his recent visit to Tokyo, Major-General Banai might have presented to the Japanese Government a copy of China's tentative wishes or suggestions which were really intended for the Washington Conference.

Regarding the statement attributed to Dr. Yen, Chinese officials express their belief that the Foreign Minister, in his reception of the Japanese Minister, might have expressed such an opinion in the interests of both Japan and China, but he expressed it solely in a private capacity. The Chinese Government is not paying serious attention to this statement, but great suspicion has been aroused among the Chinese people. — *Asiatic News Agency.*

ANTI-OPIMUM CAMPAIGN. INTEREST OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

PEKING, October 20th.

With reference to the opium crusade in China, Dr. Wellington Koo, Minister to the Court of St. James, reports that, under instructions from Peking, he has informed the Council of the League of the Nations that the President of China has appointed delegates to proceed to Shensi, Kansu, Sinkiang, Jehol, Shuiyuan, and other provinces for the purpose of inspecting the alleged planting of poppy with a view to its effective suppression. As a consequence, the Council has dropped the proposal about making appeals through the foreign Consuls to the Chinese Tientsin who are the real masters of the provinces. The energetic Minister, therefore, asks the Government to proceed with the opium crusade in China by all drastic measures, by China's own motion; otherwise, he expresses the fear that the League may take up the question again.

In conclusion, Dr. Koo adds that simultaneously he has drawn the attention of the Council of the League to the danger of the smuggling of large quantities of foreign opium, morphine ingredients and strychnine into Manchuria and China Proper by daring and shameless foreign subjects who enjoy the privileges of extra-territoriality in the Chinese Republic, so that without the friendship, co-operation and assistance of the Powers, neither the Peking Government nor the provincial authorities can effectively enforce the anti-opium laws and regulations. — *Asiatic News Agency.*

PEACE-DISTURBERS IN THE YANGTZE REGION. YOUNG REVOLUTIONARIES SHOT BY ORDER OF COURT MARTIAL.

WUCHANG.

By order of General Wu Pei-fu, the Tsuchun, Hsiao Yao-nan, has organised a special detective force of two hundred officers and men with headquarters at Hankow and agencies in Wuchang and Yangtze, chiefly because revolutionaries and other peace-disturbers generally hide themselves in the various foreign concessions of Hankow. — *Owing to the persistent rumours of a Canton expedition to the Yangtze Valley, Mr. Hsiao, the detective force is unusually active at the present time in the Wu-Han cities, especially in the French and the Japanese concessions. Three young revolutionaries who were caught in the French concession the other day in a Chinese hotel were shot yesterday evening at the military parade ground, after court martial. It was alleged that the prisoners carried revolvers or rifles for vicious purposes. Both General Wu Pei-fu and General Hsiao Yao-nan are paying special attention to the activities of Kuomintang partisans and other revolutionaries in Central Yangtze because they know that there are numerous supporters of the Dr. Sun Yat-sen's cause in Hupé province, and on account of this, the authorities are adopting even harsher measures than those employed by ex-Tsuchun Wong Chan-yuan for the suppression of the revolutionaries. — *Asiatic News Agency.**

TRAFFIC PROSECUTIONS. SPEAKING AS ONE MOTORIST TO ANOTHER.

RIGHT TO LEAVE ONE'S CAR OUTSIDE.

There were several traffic cases in Mr. Gindell's Court at the Magistracy yesterday, but one defendant too many. After waiting from 11.30 a.m. to 1.10 p.m., about a question of no rear light, Mr. H. S. Komor found that he had attended in error. He was summoned for the 5th, not the 1st, of the month. If he is ultimately fined perhaps his long wait will be taken into consideration, but probably he won't build any hopes on that.

COMPLIMENTS EXCHANGED IN ABERDEEN.

Mr. F. S. Harrison, manager of the South British Insurance Company, summoned Harry Kong for having driven a car recklessly at 6.30 p.m., on October 18th, at Aberdeen, and for having behaved "in a riotous manner" and used insulting words and conducted himself, generally, in a manner that might have led to a breach of the peace.

Mr. Harrison said that when he entered the control at Aberdeen, coming from Deep Water Bay, there was no car in sight behind him but when he got into the village, which was exceptionally congested with people, the defendant's car had overtaken him and was travelling within five or six yards of him, the horn sounding continually. When the cars reached the wide stretch opposite the new motor bus garage, the defendant passed Mr. Harrison at a speed of about 20 miles an hour. Mr. Harrison called out that he was not allowed to pass in a control area. At the gates of the cemetery, immediately outside the control area, the defendant's car was drawn up at the side of the road, and Mr. Harrison's car also stopped. The defendant walked up to Mr. Harrison and said in a most offensive tone, "Who are you to shout at me like that? You sit there and think you are the king of the road and no one can pass you. I can pass any one on the road, even the Governor, if I like." The defendant again used the remarks complained of in the presence of Inspector Marks, who came up just afterwards.

Inspector Marks said that the defendant also said to him "This fellow was crawling along at seven miles an hour when I tried to pass him." The defendant said he did not know that the part of the road where he overtook the other car was in a control area. The Magistrate said he should make himself acquainted with the road signs. The defendant replied he would have to admit that offence, but he did not think he was going as fast as 20 m.p.h. He asked the Magistrate to impose "the normal penalty." He submitted that his remarks to Mr. Harrison were no more than were natural seeing that he was not aware he was in the wrong. He did not use any bad language; that was agreed.

Mr. Harrison, through Mr. R. E. Webster, his solicitor, intimated that he did not wish to press the charge of using insulting language. The Magistrate remarked that perhaps it was natural for the defendant to speak out if he thought he had committed no offence. "Are you prepared to apologise to Mr. Harrison?" he asked. "Yes," said the defendant. "I went to apologise and he sent me out of the office."

RIGHTS OF A CAR OWNER.

Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton defended Mr. King Luk, who was summoned for driving a car in Cause Road at an excessive speed and for causing an obstruction, on another occasion, by leaving the car at the side of the road.

The defence to the first summons was that the defendant thought he had just emerged from the control area but, after hearing the evidence, Mr. Brutton admitted the offence and submitted to a fine of \$20.

In the other case, Mr. Brutton urged that a car owner was entitled to have his car outside his house; he could not run it back to the garage every time. It was not left unattended.

The Magistrate remarked that the summons was an unusual one.

Inspector Ginnell, of the Traffic Department, said the place where the car was left was very narrow. There were no lights on it and the police could not insist, under the regulations, on lights on a stationary car. If the defendant had left the car a little further up the road there would have been no prosecution.

Mr. Brutton: Then a caution would have met the case, surely. The Magistrate: I think so; it is a new form of offence to me.

DRIVING TOO FAST.

Mr. Bell Irving's chauffeur was fined \$20 for driving too fast—25 m.p.h.—in Wanchai.

Another case is referred to elsewhere.

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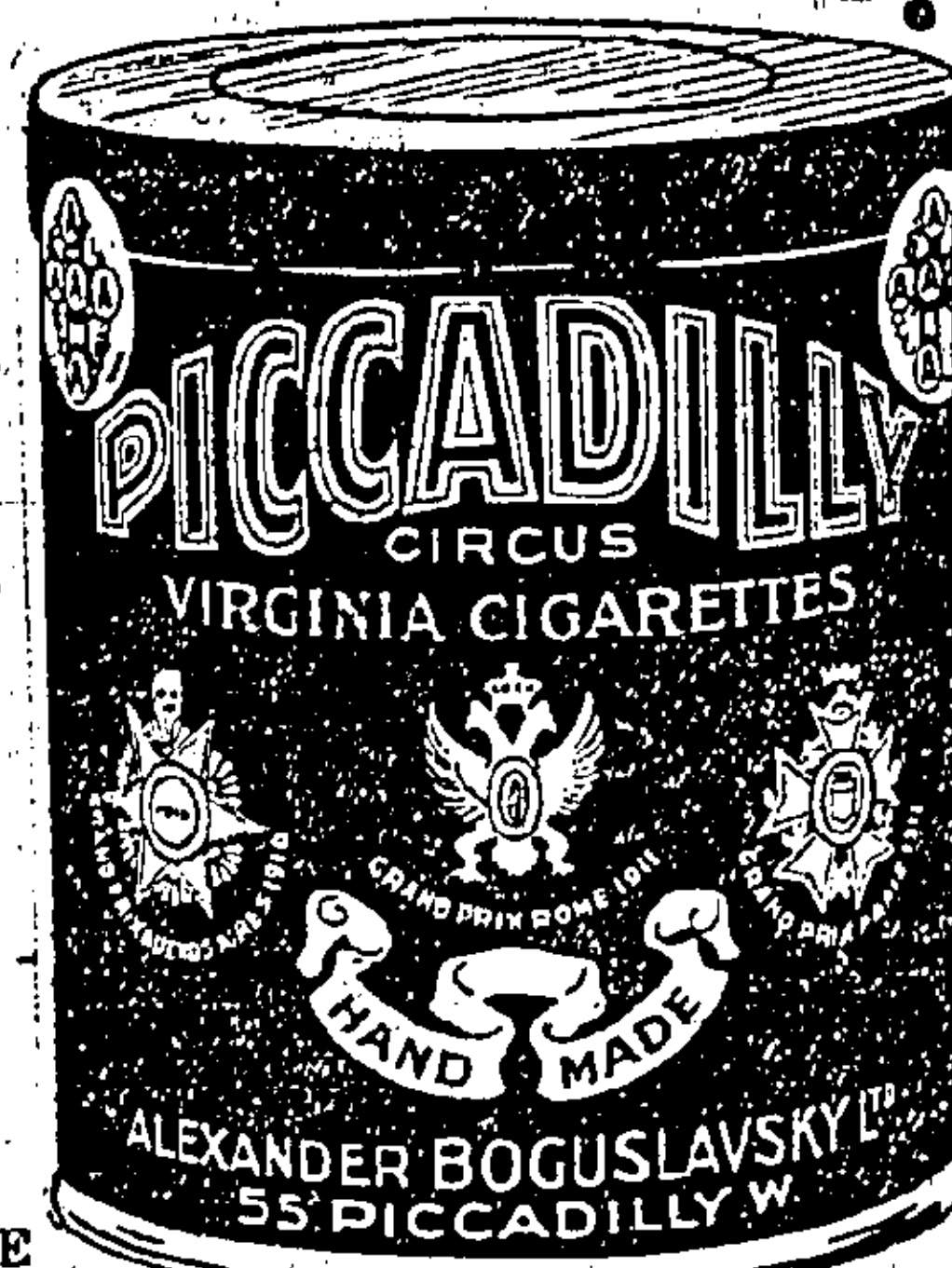
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1408

THE ARCHITECTURE OF HONGKONG.

A CRITICISM.

Most people would agree that Hongkong is a place possessed of great natural charm, and that beauty has been added to beauty by the afforestation efforts of the British. Unfortunately, what we have given with the one hand we have taken away with the other, for seldom has one seen such an appalling style of architecture as that found in this Colony. It may be useful and convenient, the houses may be well-built (some of them certainly are not) and their interiors comfortable, but when all is considered, it must be said that the result is ugly and commonplace. This effect is increased tenfold by the wholesale use of stucco, which after the first rain or two becomes blotched with patches of black and green as though attacked by some foul disease. The buildings of Hongkong suggest a poverty of spirit and outlook that one would hardly expect to find in so rich and flourishing a community. It may be that people are so rich and flourishing that they have no time to think of so useless a thing as Beauty. The character of a people can largely be read from the buildings it erects. Those in Hongkong having any air of distinction, any dignity of proportion, any beauty of design or any sign of imagination can almost be counted on one's fingers. The new Bank of China, and perhaps the new wing of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank are a suggestion of better things, but the building, *par excellence*, from an artistic point of view, is the Headquarters of the French Mission, near St. John's Cathedral. It possesses a dignity and restraint which mark it off at once from the other structures of the Colony. The Law Courts, parts of the University, and one of the Hotels have many good points, but they fall short of being really excellent. The former suffers from being too low. It should have been placed on a *crepidulum*. Of private houses the less said the better—there are, perhaps, six which were worth building.

The Church has ever been the patron of the arts, but what has it done in Hongkong? St. John's is a travesty of Gothic architecture and savours of churchwardens, the only redeeming features being the arcades and the generous sanctuary space, though the latter is ruined by a mean little altar. The best point of the Cathedral Hall is the Perpendicular window tracery, but the effect is lessened by the use of plaster instead of granite for the dripstones. The gable crosses suggest a mortuary chapel, and seem unnecessary on such a building. The interior is spoilt by the blind arches at either end and the imitation niches. What are they for? They are too thin and anemic to be useful or ornamental, but no doubt the hall will fulfil many useful purposes in spite of these criticisms. The other Anglican churches are a disgrace to a great organisation. St. Paul's is grotesque, while it is pathetic to think that St. Andrew's was erected so recently. The Roman churches are no better. The interior of the Cathedral has a certain dignity and generosity of proportion, and the columns, with the exception of the four at the crossing, are quite pleasing, but on the whole there is little to choose between the two Cathedrals; the roofs of both are very poor. A beautiful building should not cost more than an ugly one but many people confuse Beauty with Extravagance. It is just because of the extravagant use of detail, moulding and broken line that so many of our buildings are ugly and vulgar. It would be difficult to say what the prevailing style of architecture in Hongkong is, but it seems to be a debased Semi-Classical Revival, one, if there is such a style. We are not, of course, to be bound by the past, but if our architects cannot evolve a style that is worthy of the past they should at least be bound by the canons of the old masters of their art. What will be the effect of our bad tradition on the Chinese, it is difficult to say. They, instead of developing their own styles, are copying ours, and what the disastrous result will be, or how long it will last, is a problem one does not care to face. Surely it is time that those who are responsible for having buildings erected should insist on getting a design which, besides being useful, is also beautiful. Of course the architect has been largely responsible for the present state of things—perhaps he admires the style which obtains here; if so, there is little more to be said. Anybody with a knowledge of certain mechanical laws can design a house or office, but he is not necessarily an architect. A true architect is an artist as well. Not only does he design a convenient building, but also one that is a pleasure to see, and one which will elevate the mind. A true architect will lead and educate public opinion. He has a vocation, and he must insist on giving only good designs. A certain prominent English architect was asked some time ago, to design a country house for a rich man who did not wish local stone to be used. The architect pointed out how incongruous a foreign stone would be in the locality, and said that if he were responsible for the house the local stone would be used. He lost the commission, but saved his good name. Hongkong has to create a good name. There is coming in, but it will be a long time before we are finally rid of the vulgar type prevailing at present.

THE POLICEMAN'S "PICNIC."

FOLLOWED BY A SORT OF FOOT-BALL MATCH.

MAGISTRATE AND SOLICITOR KEEP THE BALL MOVING.

"The Policeman's Pic-nic," about which we wrote the other day, was followed appropriately enough, by a football match. At least so it seemed to the writer, and he wished that the football specialist had been there to do it justice. The Magistrate was in goal and played a defensive game. The visitors, who were represented by Mr. A. E. Hall, solicitor, with two people in the dock as "backs," pressed strongly throughout and, although the home team at times gave them a severe mauling, they were not to be denied and came again and again, as the football writers say. As there was no time limit, the game went on until the visitors declared that they had had enough.

The curious question before the Court was this: Could the Magistrate be persuaded that a sampan man and woman *bona-fide* believed that Police Sergeant Carey of the Water Police was not really searching for pistols but was trying to rob them of a parcel containing a few trinkets? The sampan people said they really believed that and so felt entitled to obstruct the police officer in the execution of what they believed was not his duty.

The first match of the tournament was not finished for lack of time, but the attack, though it brought up all its reserves, had had very little effect upon the defence. On the next occasion (Saturday last) the attacking side changed its tactics and fired this shot. The police have no power of search without a search warrant, because a sampan is as much a castle as the Englishman's home, seeing that a family lives on board. A committee of referees had to consider this during the week end, and the match was resumed on Monday. The visitors were late in the field, or this account would have been published a day sooner.

POLICE POWERS OF SEARCH.
In the opening exchanges it was made clear that a policeman may search without warrant if he has reasonable suspicion (Table U of the Shipping Ordinance and Section 28 of Ordinance 1 of 1913 not to mention the Merchant Shipping Acts). Mr. Hall tried again for a goal from a "corner shot." "May stop and search," he quoted triumphantly. "In this case the boat was stationary." "You think a vessel on the mud or on the beach is in a special class?" inquired the Magistrate, fisting the ball out of goal with ease.

The section contemplates a vessel under way, only, said Mr. Hall, "or why does it say 'stop and search'?" "I will make a note of your submission," said the Magistrate. (Position: Dead ball). Mr. Hall attacked with the "sampan-dwelling" pincer. "Suppose," he said, "you were in your houseboat for a week end, and were bothered by the police every five minutes—"

"Certainly that would be very persistent," commented the Magistrate, by way of keeping the ball moving. "But if they visited me once, I could not reasonably object, and (taking the ball into the enemy's country) I should be liable under the Ordinance either at anchor or under way. A junk or sampan is a house which is capable of moving. That is why 'stop and search' is added."

"Vessels are houses which do not stop in one place," remarked the Magistrate, knocking off a neat definition in the course of further exchanges almost too fast for the eye (or the pen) to follow.

POLICE "IN A DELICATE SITUATION."
Mr. Hall returned again, and the Magistrate countered with: "It would place the police in a very delicate situation if, by merely stopping, sampan people exempted themselves from search. I could not possibly hold that," he said, at the end of a considered judgment on the point.

Not to be denied, Mr. Hall "came again" with the submission that the police officer had not disclosed "reasonable suspicion"—no doubt he will try and be more suspicious next time, in order to oblige. But the Magistrate had a defence ready for this line of attack. "When you recalled him on the second day," he said, "I elicited his grounds of suspicion." (That's the worst of recalling witnesses; it may do more harm than good.) "All right, granted he had suspicion," said the tireless Mr. Hall, "why did he not take a subordinate as a confirmatory witness?"

HONGKONG ART CLUB

(CONTINUED.)

The October meeting of the Art Club took place, on Monday afternoon, at the Helena May Institute and was the best small picture exhibition which has been held this year. Many of the pictures exhibited were of professional excellence. The members voted one of Mr. Trambly's pictures as the best in the open subject section. I don't know which particular one it was and it doesn't matter, as they were all good, but the best, in my opinion, was a deep blue canal with snow-covered banks, one or two huts nestling in protected nooks, and pine trees in the distance. A cold peaceful scene of ice and snow.

The premier place for the set subject—a street scene—was accorded to Miss Kirkpatrick for a series of very clever and amusing cartoons—one of a Chinaman with his umbrella about to alight from a tram-car; another of a luxurious Asiatic—or is it a European—lying full length in a chair on his way to the Peak. Amongst pictures by well-known persons was an interesting little water-colour by Lady Stubbs.

There were only a few large pictures—all of them in oils. They comprised a very fine seascape by Mr. Wild, cliffs overlooking the sea by Dr. Carvalho, and a charming woodland scene by Mrs. Toko. Miss Huxley, a visitor to the Club, exhibited an oil painting of volcanic scenery in Java; the cloud effects about the mountain top and the trees in the middle distance were very fine. A water colour by this artist depicted High West and the blue rocks of the island beyond; the atmosphere of this picture was delightful.

Other pictures of note were a series of landscapes by Miss Bowen and Mr. Cole; a roadside scene of a caravan, giving a glimpse of the old country, by Mr. Elkins; Jan, two beautiful pictures, with the atmosphere of the East, by Mrs. Macpherson (one, the interior of the Chung Chan temple; and the other, a paper-top and lantern shop with the vendor sitting by); two little water-colours of Amoy, by Miss Sorby; a temple interior by Mrs. Elias; a small seascape by Mrs. Marshall Wood; a sketch of the Harbour lights by Mrs. Bowes-Smith, and a lovely vase of pansies by the same artist; some very interesting street scenes by Mr. J. Goulart d'Aquino; and a black-and-white by Mrs. Humphreys.

Additional to the foregoing were two oil paintings by Mrs. Byrd and a number of charcoal and crayon drawings by Mr. Cole, all executed at the recently instituted life class and illustrating the supreme use of this study in character and expression of the human face and figure.

THE WORLD THEATRE.

"LA LA LUCILLE": A COMEDY HIT.

After the tremendous success of Eddie Lyons and Lee Moran in their first Universal comedy feature "Everything but the Truth," every theatre-goer eagerly looked forward to their next production, "La La Lucille," which was shown at the World Theatre last night.

"La La Lucille" is the work of Fred Jackson, author of such stage successes as "A Full House" and "The Naughty Wife," and was the hit of Broadway last season. It is a musical comedy. It was adapted for the use of Eddie Lyons and Lee Moran by Philip Hurn, and the roles of Johnny Smith who marries the juggling girl, and Britton Hughes, who elopes with a young girl from the South, "suit the stars to perfection. Even on the stage, "La La Lucille" was a riot of laughter, in spite of the fact that many of the funniest incidents happened behind the scenes and were merely mentioned by the players. In the photodrama every amusing situation is actually shown, and the result is an hour and a half of constant merriment.

The story concerns a vaudeville juggler whose marriage to young Smith causes his aunt to disinherit him. When her will stipulates that he must divorce his bride in order to inherit two million dollars, the young couple scheme to perform the latter, but not the spirit of the instrument. A score of very amusing characters aid in the complications, played by such excellent artists as Anne Cornwall, Rosa Gore, Gladys Walton, Dorothy Wallbert, Fred Gamble, Charles McHugh, Arthur Thalasso, Frank Earle, Burton Halbert and others.

Some very elaborate settings, some replicas of different portions of one of Broadway's most famous hotels, provide a rich background for the feast of fun.

"I should think it very likely," replied the Magistrate; "it would be just the thing they would do." The match was over.

THE FINAL EXCHANGES.
"Well, Inspector Spear," inquired the Magistrate, blandly, "do you know anything about the defendants?" It appeared that this was the defendants' first police court picnic, as they would call it. Mr. Hall, still undaunted, exercised his right to have one last kick at the ball. "If you have decided to convict," he said, "I ask you to take into consideration that they thought they were doing right, and give them the option of a fine."

This was to send in two balls at once, one inside the other, so to speak. The Magistrate extracted "thought they were doing right" and rejected it. He reiterated that that was where he differed from Mr. Hall. It was rarely that he had a case in which the defendants impressed him so unfavourably. Mr. Hall ventured, finally, to give his clients a testimonial, but the Magistrate brought the contest to an end by sending them both to prison for two months. In giving his decision, Mr. G. N. Orme said he believed the sergeant's evidence that the defendants did commit the very serious offence of obstructing him and that they had something to conceal which, if found, would have exposed them to serious penalties.

RIGHTS OF THE PEDESTRIAN.

HAS HE A CLAIM ABOVE OTHER USERS?

Inspector Cashman raised an interesting point as to the rights of pedestrians on the highway when summoning a Chinese chauffeur for reckless driving in Causeway Road, before Mr. Lindell, yesterday.

The Inspector was walking, with his wife and children, on the left of the road when the driver overtook him, cutting it so fine as to pass within a foot.

The Magistrate: Did the car touch you?

The Inspector: If it had, I would hardly be here to tell the tale.

The Inspector added that there was no pavement just there and the pedestrian could hardly be expected to walk in the side channel.

The defendant was satisfied with claiming that he "allowed a foot" in passing, but the Inspector thought it was less than that.

The foot-passenger has the first right to the road where there is no pavement," was the Inspector's dictum.

"No more right than rickshas, chairs or motor cars," said the Magistrate.

The Inspector demurred; "he thought foot-passengers had the prior right and that it had been so held in the home Courts."

The Magistrate said that if the Inspector could find any authority for his view he would be glad to see it.

Mr. K. Lo, whom he remembered to have committed the remarkable act of putting in a word for the pedestrian at an automobilists' meeting, last February, Mr. Lo kindly lent him "Halsbury" and put him on the track of various musty works of reference in the Supreme Court Library.

The following paragraphs from Halsbury, "Laws of England," Vol. XXI, p. 416, establish the pedestrian's right to be on the roadway, but do not go so far as to suggest a prior right—

702.—Persons on foot, even if infirm, have a right to be upon a highway and are entitled to the exercise of reasonable care on the part of persons driving vehicles upon it; but they are not exempt from a duty to take care of themselves. The amount of care reasonably to be required of them depends on the usual and actual state of the traffic, and on the question whether the foot-passenger is at a recognised crossing or not.

When it came to an investigation of legal tomes, Cotterill v. Starkey (1830) 8 C. and P. 691, looked helpful. It seemed that, "on the 18th of August, 1830, the defendant drove a cart and horse along the Queen's highway and against the plaintiff, Sarah." Familiar fellows, those old lawyers. They also ruled that it was "up to" Cotterill to see for "loss of her services or society." The case referred the student to Boss v. Litton (1832) 5 C. and P. 407.

That was on all fours with Inspector Cashman's case; no pavement; plaintiff walking in the road in Islington; the only difference a "taxed cart" instead of a taxed motor car.

Denman, C.J. made these perspicacious observations:—A man has a right to walk in the road if he pleases. It is a way for foot-passengers as well as carriages. But he had better not, especially at night.

The eminent judge also used the words borrowed by Halsbury at the beginning of para. 702, quoted above.

Closing time arrived at the Supreme Court before this amateur legal investigation concluded. Each case one looks up refers back to another; the process is interminable and we were obliged to give up for the nonce.

THE PHILIPPINES.

Views of the Late Governor-General.

One of the salient paragraphs in the annual report of Governor-General Harrison to the Secretary of War at Washington reads as follows:—

The approaching change of administration is not believed by the Filipinos to portend a modification in their present system of political liberties, and should they prove to be correct in this belief, the next administration will, I am certain, enjoy the same spirit of co-operation and confidence as now exists.

Locally, in Manila especially, there have been recently many expressions from resident Americans in favour of a reversal of the policy of Filipinization, or self-government; even expressions of a desire for a return to a military government here, but it is not believed that such sentiments represent real American principles or purposes. This is rather a lingering survival of the old-fashioned European theory that investments in a far distant colony can only be secured by the military arm. Physical force cannot, and should never attempt, to crush the nationalism we have encouraged here. As a matter of fact, most of the local American business houses have in recent years Filipinized their own office staffs, in some cases with notable generosity of treatment, and have prospered by a policy of harmony and co-operation between the races.

WARWICK COMEDY COMPANY.

A cordial welcome has always been extended to the Warwick Comedy Company in the Far East and we feel sure that Hongkong will be no exception to the rule when the Company open on Wednesday, the 9th inst., with a new selection of the best modern plays. The opening performance will be Somerset Maugham's latest comedy from the Haymarket Theatre, "The Circle"; in this piece the principal female character will be portrayed by Miss Gertrude E. Godart, who was very popular when with the now-defunct Howitt-Phillips Company. The plans for the season will be opened at Messrs. Mourie's on Thursday at 8.20 a.m., and a perusal of our advertisement columns will show the attraction repertoire that is to be presented.

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GOVERNOR'S SHIELD. Entries close 8th November. **FRIDAY 11TH NOVEMBER (HOLIDAY)** Mixed Four-ball Competition on New Course (Post Entries). Special prize for complete returning best scratch score (Presented by a Member). **ROBYN POOL COMPETITION** for Men on Old Course. **MOTOR CARS.** FANLING. No Motor Cars to be driven past the Club Garage except during wet weather. **J. B. ROSS,** Hon. Secretary.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

DINNER DANCING-ARMISTICE NIGHT

A DINNER DANCING will be held on **ARMISTICE NIGHT, FRIDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.** [1890.]

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Commencing **WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 2ND** at 9.15 P.M.

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BOOK EARLY. [1891]

NOTICE.

MRS. T. WILLIAMSON having resigned from our Company from date, **MA. T. O'NEIL** is appointed General Manager and Director as from 1st November, 1921. **ERIC MOLLER,** Permanent Director. Hongkong, October 31st, 1921. [1893]

NOTICE.

I have established myself as a **SHIP-AGENT, COAL and GENERAL MERCHANT** as from 1st November, 1921. **S. T. WILLIAMSON,** 4th Floor, Union Building. Hongkong, November 1st, 1921. [1894]

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KOMOR & KOMOR

ART AND CURIO EXPERTS.

BEG to inform their Customers that the Sale at their **RETAIL CURIO STORE** will be **CLOSED** at 5 P.M. on **SATURDAY, the 4th of NOVEMBER, 1921,** and thank their many patrons for their support and good-will during more than half a century's business in the Colony.

For the Last Week of the Sale the Store will be open every day until 6 P.M.

KOMOR & KOMOR Alexandra Buildings.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held on **FRIDAY, the 4th November, at 12.30 P.M., in the CHAMBER ROOM, Chartered Bank Buildings, 3 Queen's Road Central,** for the purpose of nominating a Representative of the Chamber to serve on the Legislative Council during the absence from the Colony of the Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK. Notice in writing of the names of candidates and of their proposer and seconders to be lodged with the Secretary at least 48 hours before the time appointed for the holding of the General Meeting. By Order.

E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Hongkong, October 29th 1921. [1879]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE BONUS of \$1,000,000 authorised by the Special Resolutions of the above Company passed and confirmed on the 18th and 21st days of August, 1921, respectively will be distributed to those persons who are registered on the 12th day of November, 1921, as holders of the issued shares of the Company.

Such Bonus will, pursuant to the Agreement which the Board of Directors of the Company has been authorised to enter into, be satisfied by the allotment out of the unissued capital of the Company to the above persons of one new share of \$10 credited as fully paid up. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th November, 1921, to the 15th November, 1921—both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, **H. N. BEAUREFAIRE,** Secretary.

Dated the 28th October, 1921. [1868]

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club will be held in the Board Room of Messrs JARDINE MATHESON & Co. Ltd. Hongkong, on the Ninth day of November 1921 at 5.15 o'clock in the afternoon when the proposed resolutions will be proposed as extraordinary resolutions:

That the Articles of Association of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club be amended as follows:

I. (a) Articles Nos. 11 & 13 by the deletion of the word "five" therefrom and the substitution of the word "eight".

(b) Article No. 47 by the deletion of the word "six" in the fourth line thereof and by the substitution thereof of the word "nine".

(c) Article No. 47 by the insertion of the word "President" before the word "Captain" in the 1st line thereof and the deletion of the word "both" in the 2nd line thereof and by the substitution thereof of the word "all".

(d) Article No. 16 by the deletion of the word "three" in the 2nd line thereof and by the substitution thereof of the word "six".

(e) Articles Nos. 68, 73, 74 & 80 by the deletion of the word "Captain" wherever it appears in these Articles and the substitution thereof of the word "President".

(f) Article No. 82 by the addition of the word "President" before the word "Captain" in the first line thereof.

II. (a) Article No. 31 by the addition of the words "and the United States of America" after the words "Great Britain" in the 2nd line thereof.

(b) Article No. 33 by the addition of the words "and the United States of America" after the words "Great Britain" in the 11th line thereof.

III. By adding after the word "Memorandum" in the 2nd line of paragraph 61 the words "of Association" after the word "or" in the 1st line of the same paragraph the words "Association" in the same line the words "except in so far as Byelaws may be made in respect of the establishment and carrying of a Junior Club or Clubs or Branches at Happy Valley or elsewhere."

Should these Resolutions with or without any amendments be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a second extraordinary general meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By Order of the Committee. Dated this 31st day of October 1921.

J. B. ROSS, Hon. Secretary.

[1896]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile Marine and I.L.M. Navy. Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers' Room, C.P.O.'s Room Restaurant, Concert Hall, Church, Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories. Motor Launch "Dawn" Spring.

FOR SALE

JUST RECEIVED

PLASTICINE

PLAY WAX

Clean and Easy

PLAY-MODELS

PLASTIC PICTURES, &c.

GRACA & CO.

Dealers in Postage Stamps, Pictorial Post Cards, Garden Seeds, Toys, Picture Books, &c.

N. 10, WYNDHAM STREET.

HONGKONG.

P. O. Box 620. [1875]

INTIMATIONS

G. B.

SALE OF OLD ARMY CLOTHING.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of all old Army Clothing for the period ending 31st March, 1922.

Forms of tender will be issued on application to the Chief Ordnance Officer, R.A.O.C. Depot at the R.A.O.C. Depot, Queen's Road East, and tenders must reach the Ordnance Office at the above address not later than 12 noon on 15th November, 1921. [1860]

FOR SALE BY TENDER.

Newly built Reinforced Concrete Sea-going Motor powered lighter.

Length 70'

Breadth 17'

Depth 9'

Draft loaded 8.0 T

Deadweight Tonnage 80 T

Miller heavy duty Kerosene Motor 40/50 HP

and accessories in working condition.

Orders for inspection can be obtained from

ETABLISSEMENTS BROSSARD MOPIN,

Kine's Building, 2nd Floor, 256B

and tenders to be sent under sealed cover to the same address on or before November 5th 1921.

Tenders may be sent for lighter and motor separately the latter being easily removed.

No obligation by this firm to accept any lower tender than within a reasonable price.

L. GAIN, Branch Manager.

[1843]

NIPPON YUSE KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

The Company's Steamship

"KAGA MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary, before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by 4th Nov. 1921, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on **TUESDAY and FRIDAY.** All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1921. [1891]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"MENTOR"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Heli's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 31st Oct.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Friday between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undischarged after the 5th Nov. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 15th Nov., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, October 28th, 1921. [1897]

PREPAID "WANTED"

ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for

BOSS CK, KX, LM, LN, LR, LR, LU, LW, MA, ME, MZ, NB, NN, A

POSITION as BOOK KEEPER by an experienced man. Understands all principles of Book-keeping & Double Account system. Possesses a good knowledge stenography, typewriting. Willing to work in Hongkong or outside. Apply to Box No. NN, 6/0 Daily Press Office.

TO LET.

GODOWN at Yau-mat.

For particulars apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD. 1148

TO LET.

GODOWN at Sam Shui Po near Cosmopolitan Dock. Large open compound in front suitable for the storage of Metal, Lumber, Ore, etc. Marine Lot; approach at either from land or water side. For particulars apply to

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO. 1124

TO LET.

ONE OFFICE in No. 4, Queen's Road Central to be let.

For particulars apply to—

BANK OF CHINA. [1832]

INTIMATION

GOOD FOR

BALL-ROOM FLOORS.

Gives a fine smooth surface

for dancing.

WATSON'S

WAX

IN

POWDER.

In tins $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 1 lb., & 2 lbs.

Prices:—

\$1.25, \$2.00, \$3.00

A. S. WATSON &

CO. LTD.,

(Established 1841)

HONGKONG DISPENSARY

PHONE No. 16.

DEATH.

MACKENZIE.—At his residence, Dunedin, 154, Barker Road, The Peak, on November 1st, **ALEXANDER MACKENZIE,** aged 58. Deeply regretted. Funeral will pass the Monument at 5 p.m., to-day (Wednesday). [1892]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VEAUX RD., C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 2ND, 1921.

THE WORLD'S BURDEN OF DEBT.

On several occasions lately there have been references in the cables to the suggested cancellation of European war debts to America. We have it in to-day's telegrams that Sir ROBERT HORNE, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said he gathered from the Press that no economic questions will be taken up at the Washington Conference, and the Minister deprecated public discussion of "these questions" as tending to create rather than allay difficulties. But the question of the war debt is not a question that can be ignored by taxpayers. Economists argue that it will be impossible to secure proper trade equilibrium without cancellation of the war debts. Every nation which took part in the war is groaning under burdens of debt exceeding the wildest dreams of any one in pre-war days, and the colossal burden of debt is "mounting in interest by millions a week." The world's indebtedness to America is \$2,000,000,000, of which Great Britain owes nearly one half. At the same time the world is owing Great Britain \$1,947,000,000. If the world could pay off its debt to Great Britain it would be equally possible for Britain to pay off her debt to America. The world's debt of \$1,947,000,000 to Great Britain is distributed as follows:—

Russia \$561,400,000

France 557,000,000

Italy 476,800,000

Belgium 103,400,000

Serbia 22,100,000

Other nations 82,900,000

Dominions 144,000,000

The \$2,000,000,000 which the world owes America is distributed as follows:—

Britain \$872,000,000

France 580,000,000

Italy 325,000,000

Belgium 70,000,000

Russia 37,000,000

Rest of world 46,000,000

These are the main features of the world's outside debts, but they are still further complicated by smaller debts between the various nations who are debtors to Great Britain and the United States. The problem of the external debts is immensely complicated of the chaotic conditions of the exchanges. It was calculated by a writer a few weeks ago that, supposing Great Britain determined to pay off the \$872,000,000 she owes to America it would cost her, owing to the depreciation of the £1 sterling in America, over £1,300,000,000. The position, of course, is still worse for those nations whose money is far more depreciated than the British. France, says the writer whose figures we have quoted, were she willing to pay off her external debt, would find that more than twice the amount she thinks she owes would have to be paid. Italy would have to pay three times, while in other cases the position is worse still. Thus debt and exchanges are inextricably bound up together. At the present time, the position almost amounts to a general moratorium. Except for certain short-term debts which have been maturing in the last twelve months, nothing has been done for three years, either in the way of paying off debt or paying interest. The settlement of the inter-Allied debts is, of course, intimately bound up with the reparation settlement. We believe it was President HARDING himself in the course of his election campaign who foreshadowed the possibility of a cancellation of the war debts as being necessary to a recovery of the trade equilibrium.

The situation has been lucidly described recently in a series of articles in a London paper by Mr. J. M. KEYNES. He remarks that American economists have paid careful attention to the statistical measure of the change from the pre-war position. According to the estimates, America is now owed more interest on foreign investments than is due from her, quite apart from the interest on the debts of the Allied Governments; and her merchant marine now earns from foreign sources more than she owes them for similar services. Her excess of exports of commodities over imports approaches \$3,000 millions a year; whilst on the other side of the balance, payments, mainly to Europe, in respect of tourists and of immigrant remittance are estimated at something less than \$1,000 millions a year. Thus, in order to balance the account as it now stands, the United States has to lend the rest of the world, in one shape or another, a sum of about \$2,000 millions a year, to which interest and sinking fund on the European Governmental War Debts would, if they were paid, add about \$800 millions. It is useless, says Mr. KEYNES, for the United States to suppose that an equilibrium position can be reached on the basis of her exporting at least as much as at present and at the same time restricting her imports by a tariff. Just as the Allies demand vast payments from Germany and then exercise their ingenuity to prevent her paying them, so the American Administration devises with one hand schemes for financing exports and with the other tariffs which will make it as difficult as possible for such credits to be repaid. "Great nations can often act with a degree of folly which we should not excuse in an individual."

Mr. KEYNES says the sum which Great Britain owes America is one which, if necessary, Great Britain can pay. "But it is not likely that the sums which the other European Governments owe America can be repaid in any case. It is right that American opinion should face this distinction, which is obviously relevant. There are reasons of material self-interest for cancelling the European debts which do not apply to the British debt. The arguments for an all round cancellation are partly the foreign trade argument set forth above, and partly grounds connected with the origin of the debts, which are not chiefly economic. The settlement of the inter-Allied debts is intimately bound up with the reparation settlement, and Mr. KEYNES suggests that the cancellation of the former would be a ground and excuse for a sensible conclusion of the latter. On the other hand, he says, France and Italy cannot be expected to forego their own paper claims, unless they get quit at the same time of their own paper

liabilities. It is nearly impossible, in his opinion, to settle the one question, without the other. It is also bound up with disarmament; for American opinion of late has been justly disinclined to make a financial concession in favour of countries who are wasting their income in warlike preparations. America, Mr. KEYNES says, should not cancel the debts except on terms, and these terms should include disarmament and a reasonable arrangement with Germany. When questions such as these arise one can understand the reason why American, as well as some British, publicists regard it as indiscreet for any one who is solicitous for good relations between America and Europe to speak plainly. But on questions of this urgent nature public silence is impossible.

A dinner dansant at Repulse Bay Hotel is announced for Armistice night.

An advertisement is inserted by the Royal Hongkong Golf Club to-day relating to coming competitions.

The plays to be given by the Warwick Comedy Company, who open their season in Hongkong on November 9th, are set forth in an advertisement to-day.

It is stated in a report by a Kuala Lumpur firm of share-brokers that for every labourer that is now entering the Federated Malay States five are leaving. If ever a country required fresh capital or credit, says the report, it is the Federated Malay States to-day.

It is mentioned in Command Orders that Lieut.-Colonel E. Clement-Smith, 2/22nd Punjab Infantry, was on the s.s. "Huichow," on October 30th, for North China, on temporary duty, and that

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

METAL WORKERS' STRIKE IN HOLLAND.
PROTEST AGAINST REDUCTION IN WAGES.

AMSTERDAM, October 31st.
The metal-workers have struck as a protest against a reduction of wages. Several thousands of workers are idle in Rotterdam, The Hague and other centres.

COTTON CLOTHS.

HORROCKSES INCREASE THE PRICES.

LONDON, November 1st.
The cotton firm of Horrockses has advanced its price list, increasing cotton cloths by ten per cent.

CATAPULT FOR SEAPLANE.
A SUCCESSFUL AMERICAN EXPERIMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1st.
It is proposed to equip every American battleship with a catapult as the result of a successful experiment in launching a seaplane from a warship. The aircraft was hurled at a speed of forty miles an hour. It dipped scarcely a yard and then soared.

PRINCE OF WALES'S TOUR.

MALTA, November 1st.
The Renown has arrived.

BOXING.

FEATHERWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, October 31st.
At the National Sporting Club, in a contest of 30 rounds for the Featherweight Championship of Great Britain, Joe Fox, of Leeds, ex-Bantam-Weight Champion, beat Mike Honeyman, the holder, on points.

EARLIER CABLES.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.
AMBASSADORIAL RANK FOR AMERICAN DELEGATES.

WASHINGTON, October 31st.
The rank of Ambassador has been given to the American delegates to the forthcoming Conference.

QUESTION OF WAR DEBTS NOT TO BE RAISED.

LONDON, October 31st.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Gideon Murray, Sir Robert Horne stated that the Government was not communicating with the American Government in regard to the cancellation of the European war debts. He gathered from the Press that no economic question would be taken up at the Washington Conference, and declared that public discussion of these questions would tend to create, rather than allay, difficulties.

THE SHIPBUILDING SLUMP.

MORE OIL-BURNERS THAN COAL-BURNERS BUILT.

LONDON, October 31st.
The annual report of Lloyd's Register shows that the new tonnage classed by the Society during the year ended June 30th decreased by 25 per cent. as compared with the corresponding period of 1919-20. Following the great decrease in new orders during 1920-21, there have been such extensive reductions in the plans submitted to the society in recent months as to indicate an unprecedented slump.

New tonnage included 112 oil-burners, built 1920-21, equal to 18 per cent. of the total tonnage; while 353 new ships, or 58 per cent. were fitted for oil-burning. For the first time in the society's history more oil-burners than coal-burners were built.

BRITISH SPECIAL MISSION TO LHASA.

TIBETANS READY FOR A TREATY.

CALCUTTA, October 31st.
Lord Ronaldshay, Governor of Bengal, the Rajah of Sikkim, Major Bailey, (ex-British Agent of the Gyantse, Tibet) met at Phari, Mr. Bell, ex-political officer at Sikkim, who has been at Lhasa for over a year on a special mission clearing up the tangled relations between Tibet, China, and Britain.

According to Mr. Bell's report, the Tibetans now appear anxious to open their country to modern civilisation and willing to enter into a semi-direct treaty with Britain, as they are alarmed at the approach of Bolshevik emissaries to wards Tibet through Chinese Turkestan, the deposition of the Hutuktu of Mongolia, and the growth of Soviet influence in Mongolia.

It is reported that Mr. Bell outlined the terms of a treaty which would satisfy the aspirations of the Tibetans for wider intercourse with India and allay their fears of Bolshevik aggression.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

FULL-DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, October 31st.

The was a large attendance in the House of Commons on the occasion of the full-dress debate on the resolution disapproving the Government's action in entering the Irish peace negotiations with Sinn Fein.

Col. Gifford, who led the attack, denied that the resolution was tantamount to a vote of censure, and declared that Irish republicans were gradually ousting the King's Government from Ireland. He advocated that the rebels be severely dealt with. The speech evoked frequent cheering.

The Premier, who was assured of the support of the Labour members, the independent Liberals, and the majority of the Coalitionists, strenuously defended the Government in their attempts to exhaust every means to bring about a peaceful settlement consistent with the safety and honour of the British Empire. He said that if the Conference broke down—and it might—the first thing the Government would have to do would be to ask the House considerably to strengthen the Crown Forces in Ireland.

LONDON, October 31st.
The dissentient Unionist motion was rejected by 439 votes to 43.

FRANCO-TURKISH AGREEMENT.

TERMS OF THE PACT.

PARIS, October 31st.

The Franco-Turkish Agreement provides for the immediate restoration of a state of peace between the two nations. All war-prisoners are to be released, and all troops withdrawn on either side to the new boundary. France is to allow the Turkish population (under her rule) complete liberty to follow the Islamic creed and to use the Turkish language; Ibremin to be the official language.

The grave of the founder of the Ottoman dynasty is to remain Turkish property under the Turkish flag.

Ramul Bey, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, has written to M. Franklin Bouillon, the French Plenipotentiary, stating that Turkey sets the greatest hopes on the forthcoming co-operation with France. Turkey asks for French professors for her technical schools.

THE AMERICAN LEGION.

ADMIRAL BEATTY ON NAVAL CO-OPERATION DURING THE WAR.

KANSAS CITY, October 31st.
The convention of the American Legion opened brilliantly. Admiral Beatty, M. Jacques, and General Diaz delivered speeches. Marshal Foch, General Pershing, Admiral Coontz, and General Crowder were present.

KANSAS CITY, October 31st.

Admiral Beatty, addressing the convention of the American Legion, said that comradeship was the great lesson of the war. The spirit which animated the fighters must animate the nations. Referring to the union of the Anglo-American naval forces under his command, Admiral Beatty said that the American sailors absorbed their Admiral's conception of comradeship so thoroughly that in the North Sea operations British ships were as often commanded by an American Admiral as American ships were commanded by British Admirals.

U.S. TROOPS ON THE RHINE

PRESIDENT OPPOSED TO IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL.

WASHINGTON, October 31st.

Conferring with Mr. Porter, Chairman of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee, President Harding intimated that he is opposed to any resolution providing for the immediate withdrawal of the American troops from the Rhine.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN THE U.S.

IMPROVEMENT IN OCTOBER.

WASHINGTON, October 31st.

The Federal Board's review for October notes distinctly encouraging elements in the general situation, particularly in textiles. It also shows an improvement in the demand for raw wool and cotton goods, but only a limited revival in the iron and steel trades.

THE U.S. LEGATION BOMB OUTRAGE.

WIDESPREAD RAMIFICATIONS.

HAWAII, October 31st.

A bomb exploded at the house of an architect, Fernando Veardes, doing considerable damage. The police believe that this may be connected with extremists' threats against Major-General Crowder and the United States Legation in connection with the case of Zacco and Vanzetti.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

HOURS OF AGRICULTURAL WORK TO BE CONSIDERED.

GENEVA, October 31st.

The International Labour Conference has approved a joint resolution of the British, Dutch, and Italian Governments that the regulation of hours of agricultural labour be inserted in the agenda of a future session.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

POLICY OF "SPHERES OF INFLUENCE" IN CHINA SUPERSEDED.

LONDON, October 31st.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Alfred Yeo, Mr. Harmsworth stated that the policy of "spheres of influence" in China has been superseded by a policy of international co-operation. Further development of this policy would doubtless be discussed at Washington.

SITUATION IN HUNGARY.

GREAT POWERS WARN THE LITTLE ENTENTE.

LONDON, October 31st.

It is announced that the Little Entente has been informed that the Great Powers will strongly disapprove of active intervention against Hungary at present.

FRANCE'S EX-PRESIDENT.

PARIS, October 31st.

M. Poincare, the former President, has arrived in London as the guest of London University.

DEATH OF ANTARCTIC EXPLORER.

LONDON, October 31st.

The death is announced of Mr. W. S. Wallace, the Antarctic explorer.

"FOREIGN MEDICINE."

DISPENSING STRYCHNINE WHOLESALE.

A big haul of morphia-pill ingredients was made recently in Taiyuanfu by the police in the godown of the three principal dispensaries. The following is the official report of the police to the Civil Governor.

"It has been an open secret for a long time that morphia, opium and kin-lan, or morphia pills, and their ingredients, such as strychnine are smuggled by engineers and stockers of the Chenting-Taiyuan Railway in very large quantities to Taiyuan. Special detective forces are organised to be on the look-out for the smugglers who have made huge profits, through selling the drugs to the ignorant public. This inhuman traffic is carried on sometimes under the disguise of foreign medicine. A short time ago, through their untiring efforts, the police discovered three large dispensaries, disposing of strychnine on a wholesale scale. The discovery was made in an ingenious way and the three firms involved are the Pei-Sheng dispensary, Lo-Teh-Chi dispensary and the Anglo-Chinese dispensary. The actual amount of strychnine seized by the police and the amount already sold during this year, which is ascertained by careful study of the accounts of three dispensaries dealing in strychnine with different inland city customers are 342 ounces, 738 ounces, and 238 ounces respectively, totalling 1,318 ounces. Fearing the unavoidable punishment which will eventually fall upon them the three firms are spreading rumours to the effect that certain Feng-tien and Chihli leaders are at the back of them, but the police authority of Shansi will not regard these reports as true and be bluffed by the artful smugglers. The authorities and the public of Shansi are unanimously of opinion that the heartless smugglers ought to be punished according to law so that this demoralising traffic may be reduced if not altogether suppressed in this province. All the dangerous drugs have been confiscated and they will shortly be burnt by the authorities in the presence of the foreign and Chinese public. As a warning to other unscrupulous medical dealers, the doors of the three above-mentioned dispensaries have been sealed up by the Chief of the Taiyuan Police Force."

RACE FOR JUDGESHIPS.

Mr. Justice Branson, the latest appointed judge, who was recently knighted at Buckingham Palace is the only occupant of the High Court Bench who was born in Great Yarmouth, so he leaves unaffected the contest between London and Lancashire and Scotland as to which district supplies must of our judges, says a London paper.

At present the Lancashire men number seven—Lords Birkenhead, Sumner, Stordale, and Justices Astbury, Horridge, Greer, and Rigby Swift. Including those who are stated in the reference books as having been born or educated in London or whose fathers belonged to London the number is nine—Lord Cave, Lord Justice Warrington, Justices Eve, Sargant, P. O. Lawrence, Avory, Lush, Shearman, and Salt. There are three natives of Scotland in judicial posts—Lords Dunedin and Shaw, and Lord Justice Younger. But those of Scottish descent include Justices Darling and Macdowie; while most of the living ex-Lord Chancellors are Scotch—Lords Loveburn, Halsane, and Finlay.

Irish and Irish descent contribute three—Lord Atkinson, Lord Justice Atkin, and Mr. Justice Russell. There are two Devon-men—Sir Henry Duke and Lord Coleridge; two Welsh—Lord Justice Banks and Mr. Justice Sankey; and one from the border of Wales (Monmouthshire)—the Lord Chief Justice.

SCOTTISH SPORT.

EFFECT OF LEAGUE PROMOTION.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, September 21st.

Sufficient time has elapsed to estimate some of the effects of the new system of relegation and promotion in the League competition. It is recognised that play has been speeded up, that players are more intense, and that the struggle for points is keener than ever before. On the other hand it is equally apparent that the quality of football has not improved; that, indeed, so far as the season shows, it has deteriorated. The enhanced value of League points has induced players—tempted by officials—with the conviction that nothing else matters, and every other phase of the game threatens to be subordinated to the mad rush for the spoils, the points in the League. This is one of the effects of the new system that was not foreseen, and it will have to be taken into account when stocktaking arrives at the end of the season.

Neither Rangers nor Clyde did as well as was expected. True, Rangers won, but their margin over Kilmarnock was small, and to obtain it they were severely stretched. Celtic lost their second point at Aberdeen, the Northerners fighting with desperation. Partick Thistle suffered their first reverse, and a day or two afterwards defeated Queen's Park. Raith Rovers had a big score, and even though their opponents are not in the first flight, they are evidently a strong combination. Hibs are doing better, and defeated their local rivals, Hearts.

SCOTLAND CUP.

The surprise element which prevails in every Cup campaign was illustrated by Partick Thistle running Celtic to a draw in the semi-final of the Glasgow trophy. Celtic were by far the best balanced team, but Thistle introduced a rest and abandon which would have disturbed the most scientific players in the country. It was a remarkable afternoon in its way; a better contest than that which took place in the second "45" has not been witnessed this season. In the other Cup tie, Rangers got well through against Third Lanark, although the latter went down fighting gamely.

Celtic, 1; Partick Thistle, 1.

Third Lanark, 0; Rangers, 2.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Another bad week for the Edinburgh clubs in the League, although Hearts showed some improvement in form. Their Queen's Park, like Hearts and Third Lanark, have still to get a victory. But the amateurs came very near to success against Morton; indeed they were the greatly superior team. The feature of the returns was Albion Rovers display at Falkirk, which brings them up—for the time being—to the second place on the table. This is the first defeat of Falkirk during the season. Hamilton Academical, who are in the third place, are also doing well.

Dundee had Ay. United at Dens Park, where Lord Provost Spence formally opened a new stand. Dundee celebrated the occasion by a win, but the margin of advantage was only one goal, and apart from the evidence of the return to form of their international forward, Troup, there was not much outstanding merit in the display. Goals were plentiful at Kilmarnock, where Aberdeen beat their Ayrshire opponents by three goals to two. The scoring was the only redeeming feature of the game. And here, as indeed in all the contests, play showed no sign of rising above the mediocre level that has been the rule so far.

In a remarkably fixture, Hibernians had a remarkably good win, 2 to 1 goals against Celtic, the deciding goal being registered four minutes from time. It was a keen, well-contested affair, and on the side of the Hibernians who made up in desperately hard effort for what they lacked in skill.

Aberdeen, 1; Falkirk, 1.

Ayr, 1; Clydebank, 0.

Airdrie, 1; Hamilton, 1.

Clydebank, 0; Dumbarton, 2.

Dundee, 1; Ayr, 0.

Falkirk, 0; Albion Rovers, 1.

Hearts, 0; Clyde, 1.

Kilmarnock, 3; Aberdeen, 3.

Motherwell, 4; Hibernians, 0.

St. Mirren, 1; Raith Rovers, 1.

Hibs, 2; Celtic, 1.

Hearts, 1; Rangers, 2.

Airdrie, 0; Raith Rovers, 2.

Albion Rovers, 4; Queen's Park, 0.

Clyde, 2; Ayr, 1.

THE CRICKET SEASON.

The cricket season is over, and Carlton are well entitled to top position. They have played more matches than the other two clubs which, like themselves, have suffered only one reverse, and they have had fewer draws. Edinburgh Academical programme was a very short one in comparison, and their one defeat was inflicted by the Carlton; the Carlton, in turn, losing to the Grange. The following is a record of some of the best known clubs:—

Club	P.	W.	L.	D.
Carlton	18	14	1	2
Aberdeenshire	13	7	1	5
Edin. Academicals	8	4	1	3
Uddingston	22	15	3	4
Glasgow	10	3	3	4
Clydesdale	22	10	4	8
Grange	19	10	4	5
Perthshire	18	6	4	8
Forfarshire	17	7	4	6
Forfarshire	18	9	5	4
Arbroath	14	6	5	3
Edin. Indians	10	5	5	3
Drumrellier	26	11	7	8
Polce	22	12	7	4
Watsonians	16	3	7	6
Glas. High Sch.	21	6	9	6
Glas. Academicals	19	7	9	3
H.E.S.	17	4	11	2
West	22	4	13	5

THE WIND AND THE GOLF BALL.

Everard Martin Smith (scruffy) was the winner of the Royal and Ancient Club's competition for the Queen Victoria Jubilee Vase at St. Andrews, he beat the winner of 1910, Mr. R. H. de Montmorency (plus 2) by two up and one to play. A curious incident occurred at the short eleventh on the Old Course. (Continued at foot of next column.)

"DEPLORABLE CHANGES" IN PEKING.

THE INFLUENCE OF "NEW THEATRES."

PEKING, October 31st.

General Wong Shun-ching, Commander of the Peking Gendarmerie and of the 13th division of the Chinese Army, has issued an important circular to all his subordinates in which he says:—"Previous to the introduction of the modern police system into China, the law was maintained only by militiamen in the various cities armed with bamboo sticks. All civil and military officers and officials lived in their yamens and soldiers in the barracks. But peace and order were preserved in the highest degree among all classes of the Chinese people, and robberies seldom occurred. Now the times have changed and a daring robbery has occurred even in the busiest centre of the Metropolitan Capital of China (this refers to a recent daring robbery by four bandit-soldiers in the west city of Peking when the owner of the famous tea firm 'Wongchenta' was killed because he could not produce gold and silver immediately) and this sort of thing must be stopped by all means.

The second deplorable sight is the change in the taste of Chinese women and their extravagance which is now exhibited by men. There are, of course, various causes which have contributed to this sudden change, but it is widely believed that the presence of actors and other unprincipled people from the foreign concessions—Shanghai and Hankow—partially, perhaps chiefly, responsible for these unhappy occurrences. Under the pretext of introducing 'new theatres' into Peking, these southern actors or players, who are mostly men and women of low character, such as smugglers, kidnappers and brothel-keepers, have been found guilty of enticing and kidnapping the concubines or daughters of wealthy or well-to-do people for vicious purposes.

As Peking is the seat of the Central Government of the Chinese Republic where the foreign Legations are situated, these vicious characters must not be permitted to remain here under any pretext whatever to the great detriment of the Chinese society. Let the 'new theatre' in the Chennan amusement ground and other resorts be forthwith closed up by the officials-in-charge and all the so-called players be expelled from the metropolitan capital at once."

£3,000,000 DEAL IN TEXTILES.

STATE SURPLUS STOCK SOLD.

The Disposal and Liquidation Commission issued the following last month:—
Sir Howard Frank has signed a contract for the sale by the Disposal Board, to a syndicate with headquarters in Glasgow, of the whole of the remaining stocks of surplus textiles for a sum between three and four millions sterling.

The syndicate includes, among others, Lord Invernarn, Mr. Arthur Logan, Mr. David Walker, Mr. William Wilson, Mr. James Wood, and Mr. Nicol F. Cameron. The last-named gentleman conducted the negotiations with the Disposal Board on behalf of the syndicate.

THE PURCHASERS' PLANS.

Mr. Nicol S. Cameron, of Messrs. Clark and Cameron, writers, National Bank Chambers, Glasgow, stated that the syndicate intended to distribute the textiles pretty well all over Europe.

Both players were on the green from the tee. Smith had an uphill putt, which he played strongly, the ball being six yards past the pin. The wind caught the ball, however, and it trickled slowly back, dropping into the hole for 2.

THE BOYS' GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

A.D.D. Mathieson, a young Edinburgh lad, won the Boys' Golf Championship over the Royal Ascot Club's course after an exciting finish with Guy E. Linton, of Felstead, Essex, at the 37th hole. Mathieson is an Edinburgh Academy boy, and learned his golf on the East Coast links in Scotland.

LEARN YOUNG.

James Bruid, it may be remarked in this connection, first showed proficiency by winning a boys' championship at his native Larifferry. He declares that boys need no tutoring. They are such perfect imitators, in his opinion, that they require only the visual instruction gained by observation of good players.

LONDON SCOTTISH F.O.

Everyone is interested in the London Scottish Football Club: it is a national possession. For years it has upheld the Rugby tradition with marked success, and though no club suffered more from war losses it is gratifying to know that the membership is rapidly reaching its old dimensions, and that the playing efficiency is little short of what it was in days of peace. The general meeting was held a few days ago, and all the reports were of a satisfactory kind. Mr. W. E. MacLagan, the perpetual president, was not in the chair, but he sent his blessing. If not one of the founders of the Scottish, Mr. MacLagan has for many years been closely identified with the management. The club is a centre of fervent nationalism, the mainspring of which is love of football. E. Loudon-Sland, a fine type of Anglo-Scot, is also one of its Oxford connections should still further cement the relations of the Scottish and the University authorities. J. N. McLaughlin is to captain the first fifteen during the coming season. This is an excellent choice, as in addition to being a first-class forward, he has just that charm of manner which will make the side do anything he desires. Mr. Grant-Lyall is again secretary.

SYSTEMATISATION OF WAGES.

STANDARD RATES AND CONDITIONS.

At a meeting of the Association

Joint Industrial Councils and Inter-

Reconstruction Committee, held

September 30th, at Montagu House

Whitehall, Mr. Henry Clay, New College

Oxford, delivered an address on "The

Systematisation of Wages." He sug-

gested that the essential industrial basis was

first standard rates, and conditions for

every grade and class of workers. Given

that adjustment, the cost of living or

changing commercial conditions might

best be left to discussion between em-

ployer and employed on a joint repre-

sentative body like the Whitley Council

or Trade Boards. Where they had work-

people and representatives of employers

continually considering the working con-

ditions, it seemed to him that such con-

tinuous contact should bring about a

temper in which a bargain could be

struck which practically exactly repre-

sented what the industry could bear

without the danger of a stoppage. The

appeal to reason would be easier. If

they could get the information which the

miners were allowed to have, then there

would be no need for any automatic

device before adjusting wages to profits

That could be settled at quarterly or half

yearly meeting.

At the outset of his address, Mr. Clay

controversial statement in the *New*

Statesman entitled "The End of Whitley

ism." That had reference to the resigna-

tion of the Provincial Committee ap-

pointed by the National Industrial Con-

ference in February, 1919. Since the

armistice the industrial unrest had been

almost entirely in the trades which had

rejected the Whitley Report. Coal, rail-

ways, cotton, and engineering were the

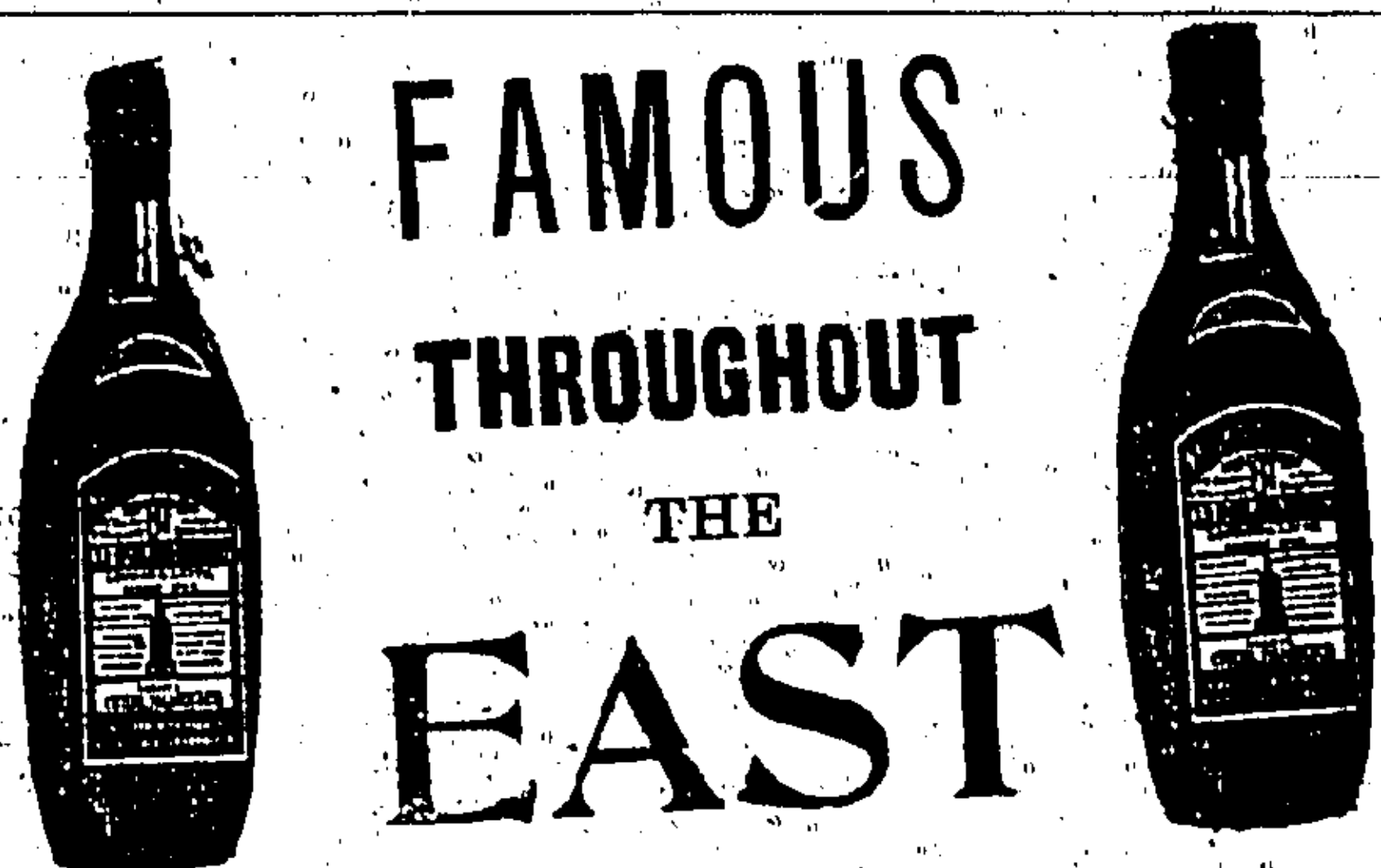
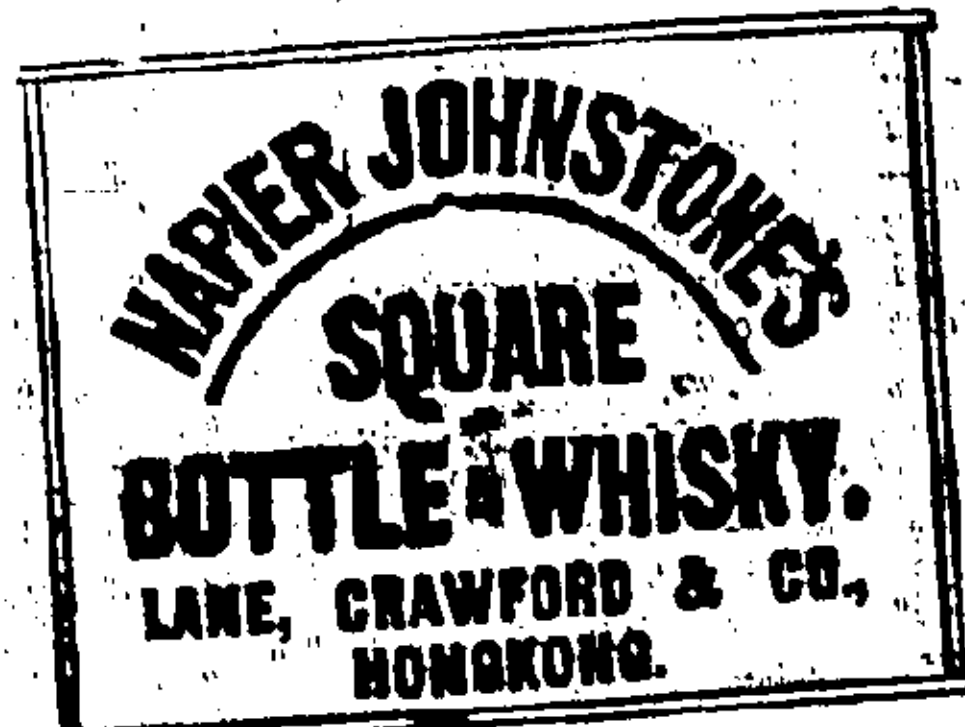
chief industries concerned. The coal and

engineering trades had to come to the

Whitley Report in the end. The mining

councils now being set up were simply

the Whitley scheme. The railwaymen's

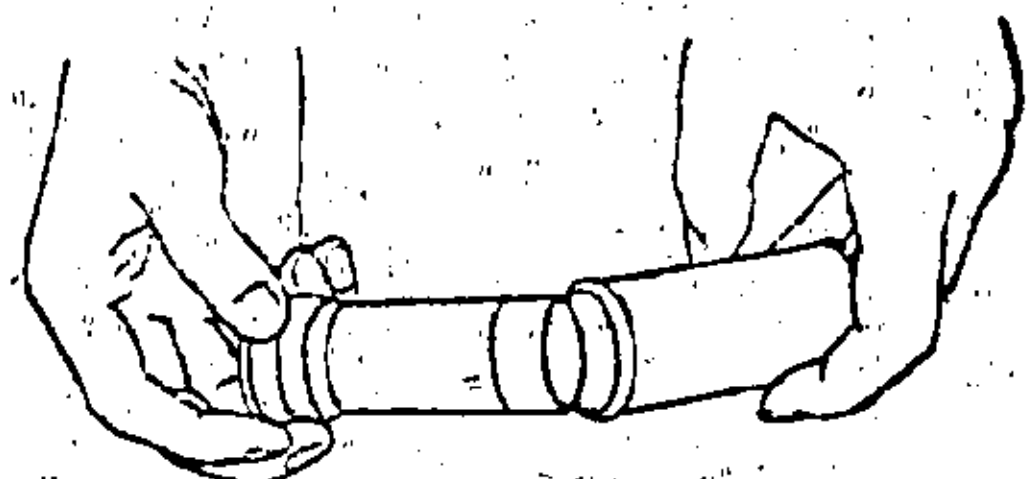


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**THE NEW WOMAN.
WHAT IS FREEDOM?**

[by G. K. CHESTERTON.]

The case for the New Woman, at least as conceived by its worthy and responsible exponents, is concerned with two ideas; the idea that women should have a larger degree of liberty than has been permitted in the past, and the idea that women should have a larger share in the labours and professions which are specially the occupation of men in a modern society.

In attempting to conjecture what this connection can be, I will begin by allowing for a certain romantic association which is real in the sense that romance is always real. Everything has its ideal aspect, and there may be people who will idealise anything. Let us take, for the sake of argument, the concrete case of a girl who became an omnibus-conductor. It is possible in the abstract that she thought there would be a sort of artistic freedom of gesture about conducting an omnibus, as about conducting an orchestra. It is even conceivable that she may have been under the generous illusion that the omnibus-conductor conducts the omnibus. She may conceivably have thought that she could lead it into fresh woods and pastures new; that when she dreamed of the dark elfland of Burnham Beeches, it would go to Burnham Beeches; that when she was in the mood for the river, it would stray amid the green and silver of the low meadows of the Thames. But whether or no she herself had this illusion of liberty, we can be under no illusion. I fear, about the feelings of the company of clerks and school-workers who had got into a Bayswater omnibus, and found themselves tipped out of it into a field in Hertfordshire or a village in South Bucks. And even this fancy will be of service to us if it induces us to face a fact. And the fact is that freedom is not one of the many virtues of an omnibus, and freedom is not by any means one of the virtues of that modern industrial society which very much resembles an omnibus. There is even something verbally symbolic in conceiving it as it, whether we like it or no. But we obviously need some consideration of the definition of freedom before we agree that a woman standing still all day in a house that is moving, is necessarily any more free than a woman moving about all day in a house that is standing still.

ENDURING SLAVERY.

I will continue this concrete illustration before passing on to general principles, because it does happen to dispose of a great many of the first and most obvious fallacies. First of all, all normal men know quite well why they did respect a girl who was an omnibus conductor. It was certainly not because she was seeking liberty, and it was quite self-evident that she was not finding it. It would be truer to say it was because she was enduring slavery, but in the same honourable sense in which all soldiers have to endure slavery. In other words, she was doing her duty in a dreadful crisis in her country's history, she was releasing a man to do his duty in a still more dreadful fashion. And so far from her respect proving that the work suited her, the truth is that the less it suited her, the more we should respect her. Just as in such a crisis we should admire a cripple more for fighting when he was not fit to fight, so we should admire a woman more for her industry because she is not fitted for industrialism.

Now, this astonishingly simple truth makes nonsense of nine-tenths of the argument about woman and the war. It is not an argument, in any case, very agreeable to those who happen to have a tradition of respect for the woman. When a lady remarks, in this column, that the war proved that women were capable of service, I have some difficulty in replying, as I cannot imagine among what barbarians she can have lived that it should ever have needed to be proved. In my own circle of female acquaintances there are few who would be gratified at my conversion, if I expressed it in the form of saying, "I thought you were a fool and a coward until the autumn of 1914." But the point, for the moment, is that it is the very nature of war to be unnatural. Of its nature it demands desperate remedies, a patchwork of heroic opportunism. As it was the boast of men that thousands were soldiers who were not soldiers by nature, so it was the boast of women that thousands were nurses who were not nurses by nature. It seems to me very strange that the Feminists do not see that the argument from female work in war-time proves the very opposite of what they are bent on proving. When we say that a woman displayed heroism or underwent martyrdom in the war, we mean that she did things that ought not to be part of the daily life of a woman, any more than being killed ought to be part of the daily life of a man.

After eliminating the exception of war, which avowedly sacrifices the liberty of the citizen to the ultimate liberty of the city, we come back to the question of the normal need for liberty. And we are here first confronted with the case of a kind of work more curious and exacting than conducting omnibuses or cutting down trees, or all the various forms of masculine toil that have been offered as examples of feminine emancipation. There is an occupation which is open to women as well as men, but which is often harder for both of them than driving, or digging, or minding machines; it is the occupation of thinking; and it is not tested by the enthusiasm with which people tumble over each other into some intellectual fashion, but by the detachment and enlargement of mind with which they take its fundamental and permanent truths. We shall not discover what is best for our society in any of its parts unless we see it as a whole, against a background of history and in contrast to alternative societies. Now anyone who thinks will agree that the industrial system of great cities already endangers liberty far too much,

and leaves far too little play for personality in production. Compared with the old craftsman in his own shop, or the old peasant in his own field, the artisan is less of an artist, in the sense of a master, and master of his environment. People may think it impossible to restore these conditions, but I cannot see how they can deny that there are more personally creative conditions. Is there any place in which we can say that such conditions in some sense still exist? Yes; there is at least one place; and it is what we commonly call the home.

FREEDOM IN FAMILY LIFE.

A housewife may work harder than any workman, as the peasant generally works harder than any workman. But it is simply the fact that her work resembles that of the small farmer or the master-craftsman, in this particular respect; that as proportions, its pauses, its extensions, its way of making up the balance, are generally chosen by the worker to some extent at her own discretion; and are not imposed on her by the rotation of a machine outside herself. A woman in the family has some control over when the domestic tasks and times of waiting shall come round; a woman in the factory has no control over when the wheels shall come round. Now, as I entirely sympathise with the first of the two feminist ideals, the increase of feminine freedom, I naturally look at it in the light of this fact, and not as most of the feminists appear to look at it. I wish to develop the genus of freedom where it does exist, in the family, instead of merely talking about it where it does not exist, in the factory. It may be that freedom can never be developed anywhere into such fullness as in the fancy of the wandering omnibus. But the mother of a family has certainly more influence on whether her children shall picnic in Burnham Beeches or in Hertfordshire than the female omnibus conductor has in deciding whether her passengers are going to Bayswater or the Bank. Now, it is perfectly true that there is a great deal of decayed domesticity against which the young naturally rebel; for things are often decayed when they are neglected. But my remedy is not to neglect it; to exalt and expand the domestic office with all possible tributes of courtesy and culture and religion, and not merely to congratulate those who free themselves from tending the servants of a capitalist. Having indicated what, I think, is the normal, I may add that I do not admit the need of surrendering the normal to the numerical. If there are women who cannot contribute to this, let them have all reasonable respect when doing something else; but not something else conceived in contempt or oblivion of this, or of the facts upon which this is founded. A social reform really founded on these realities would certainly inspire women to enter some new professions and not others, according to these vital social institutions; but it would create the institutions to suit the women, and not, as at present, attempt to create new women to suit new and bad institutions. At present there is nothing but a sort of plunging idealism; a blind resolve that women shall imitate every one of the mistakes of men. Its propaganda is only possible because many of the facts that are forgotten are too fundamental to be discussed. I will only say here that control over the distribution of the day's work is physically far more needed for women than for men. While it is certainly not wicked for a woman to cut down a tree, it would, in some cases, be very wicked to tell her to; and to talk about women continuously competing with men in cutting down trees is a ravine insanity. If some fanatics like to take advantage of the silence of all civilised custom to talk what all grown-up people know to be nonsense, they are welcome to do so.—*Daily Telegraph.*

11 HOUR DINNERS.

CHEF SAYS LESS TIME IS A GREAT MISTAKE.

French cooking is on the downward grade because people will no longer devote enough time to their meals to appreciate it.

M. Carton, director of the French chefs' trade newspaper, *La Revue Culinaire*, himself a practical restaurateur, makes this gloomy statement, and enquires at the principal Paris restaurant tends to confirm it. "Foreigners, especially Englishmen, make one great mistake when they dine at a restaurant," the manager of the Restaurant La Perouse told me. "They insist on ordering their dinner course by course, instead of arranging an entire menu with the head waiter at the beginning, so that the chef can have time to devote to the preparation of each dish. 'No one can expect to have a good dinner of even a minimum of four courses served in one hour at the table. At least an hour-and-a-half should be devoted to the meal.'

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AKI MARU ...	Tuesday, 15th Nov., at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU ...	Tuesday, 20th Dec., at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU ...	Tuesday, 17th Jan., at 11 a.m.

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GENOA MARU ...	Friday, 18th Nov.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.	
SANUKI MARU ...	Friday, 11th Nov.
NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	
TANGO MARU ...	Friday, 18th Nov., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	
TSUYAMA MARU ...	Thursday, 17th Nov.
YOKOHAMA MARU ...	Sunday, 20th Nov., at 11 a.m.
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SCOTTISH LETTER.HIGHLAND GATHERING ON
DEESIDE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Edinburgh, September 14th.

Highland games have only a casual relationship with the athletic carnivals of the South. There is, of course, foot-racing, jumping, and pole vaulting, but they are merely auxiliaries. A "gathering" is mainly a demonstration of brawn and muscles, and hammer-throwing, stone-putting, and caber-tossing are the heroes of the field. To get the full flavour of such meetings, it is necessary to go North, and witness them in their native environment, by preference on Deeside. At Aboyne and Braemar. Aboyne, perhaps, is the better athletic display. Braemar is more important as a society spectacle. This year, in the absence of the King and Queen, Braemar Gathering, was shorn of its usual éclat; but the Prince of Wales occupied the chief position, receiving the salutes of the clans, and was assisted by the Duke of York and Prince Henry. The muster of the clans used to supply the dominant feature at Braemar, and tradition persists that clan demonstration is still its *raison d'être*. But that claim is scarcely tenable. The explanation is that the valleys of Deeside, like the rest of the Highlands, are less rich in the human stock from whence the clansmen spring. Now-a-days the real significance of the Gathering lies not in a picturesque display of clan fealty, but in the holiday homage of all ranks of people, principally from a distance, to the Crown and the Throne.

TARTAN AND THE BAGPIPE.

The *kilt* is *de rigueur* for the Highland athlete, and sartorially the games on Deeside are a tartan festival. Piping and dancing are prominent in the programmes, and while the athletes are throwing the hammer and tossing the caber, the platform in the centre of the field is occupied by pipers and dancers. It is in these that the really grave note of a Highland Gathering finds expression. In the realm of music there is probably nothing more intensely serious than a bagpipe competition. And the gravity of the judges of Highland music surpasses the gravity of the judicial bench with a murder trial in progress. On the village green of Aboyne, or further up the Dee at Braemar, the judges discharge their duties with solemn dignity, and listen with understanding ears to the liveliest strains do not affect their stern demeanour. The judges are not concerned with the emotions of the music, but with its aesthetics. It requires a trained ear to appreciate the subtle qualities of the music of the pipes, yet even untutored spectators can always find interest in the deportment of pipers and dancers. These performers incline to an excessive display of medals, and while they pipe or dance the medals dangle aggressively. The dancer's steps are no doubt inspired by the music, but are also influenced by the garb he wears. The *kilt* seems inevitably to contribute to pride of deportment; its wearer, whether piper or dancer, seems instinctively to emulate the pride of the peacock. That is always abundantly evident on Deeside; but is it not also witnessed in the piper who, in frayed tartan and bagpipes with leaking chanter, awakes the echoes of dull city streets with the wild music of the hills?

SECOND THOUGHTS ON PROHIBITION.

The Local Veto barometer gives some rather wobbly figures. But one thing comes out clearly: they are leaving "dry" and going to "no change," with an occasional lapse into "damp." Six Local Veto repolls have been taken in Scotland since the first votes in November last, and in every case the results have been against prohibition. The details are:—

Dornoch	formerly Dry	now Wet.
Avondale	"	Dry
Buckie	"	Dry
Parkhead	"	Damp
Campbell	"	Wet
Whiteinch	"	Dry

The last three repolls were in the Glasgow district. It is significant that both sides are inclined to account for the turn-over by the fact that on this occasion there was only the one issue before the electors, whereas in November the Municipal and the Local Veto polls were taken at the same time.

TOO MANY EXAMS.

At the British Association in Edinburgh, in the course of a discussion on a proposal to found an Imperial school of anthropology, Dr. W. Cooke, of Charlton Kings, Cheltenham, a retired Indian Civil servant, made an attack upon our educational system. He said he had noticed a deplorable slackness and want of "go" among the young men reaching India at the age of 21 and 22. This, he attributed to the excessive examination system. They must be careful not to depress the willing student too much. If he turned out a tired, exhausted, blasé young man, that was not the sort of young man they wanted in India. Dr. Cooke and other speakers wished the young Civil Servants to be so educated that they would know something of the history, beliefs, and customs of the native Indians.

TRAINING IN CITIZENSHIP.

The Maharaja Rana of Jhalawar took part in the discussion of a report on "Training in Citizenship." One of the principal aims of citizenship, in his view, should be the realisation of Imperial brotherhood. And this political aspect of citizenship should be harmoniously blended with its individual and social features. He was sorry that the movement in India for civic education and Imperial citizenship was suspended by the untoward influences of the political upheaval in India. The political party which now held sway over the majority of the students was not willing to belong to Imperial citizenship unless and until some specific grievances were reduced.

(Continued on top of next column.)

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SINGAPORE.

He hoped that the bitterness and tension which were but concomitants of the universal discontent would pass away before long, and sober reason would prevail to realise the advantages of Imperial union.

A JAPANESE ON METEOROLOGY.

At a meeting of the Royal Meteorological Society—now united with the Scottish Meteorological Society—held in Edinburgh, a paper was given by a Japanese member, Dr. S. Fujiwhara, of the Central Meteorological Observatory, Tokio. His subject was "The natural tendency towards symmetry of motion and its application as a principle of meteorology."

A SCOTTISH SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

Sir David Erskine's death, at the age of 84, is regretted by all who knew the House of Commons from the early eighties to six years ago, when he retired from the position of Sergeant-at-Arms. There has been no more popular occupant of that position, and it was evidence of the general esteem in which he was held that his retirement was felt as much by Cabinet Ministers as by the humblest member of the House of Commons' staff. He was a witness-of, as well as a participant in some exciting scenes, and in the days of Irish turbulence at Westminster he had to undertake the disagreeable task of conducting suspended members from the Chamber. His popularity with all sections was brought out on these occasions when the rebellious Irishmen, after being removed, apologised to Sir David Erskine for troubling him, and protested that they meant no disrespect to him personally. When he retired in 1915 he went to reside at the family seat at Cardross, in Scotland.

WHAT HE LOOKED LIKE.

One evening during the "Cabinet period" in Inverness, Sir Eric Geddes, in full evening dress, stood for a long time in the porch of the Station Hotel. A passing tourist took a good look at the portly figure, and then remarked to a companion as he walked away, "Evidently the manager."

NICETIES IN LANGUAGE.

The average user of what we generally term an "acquired language" is apt to lack idiomatic freedom in his "foreign speech" and writing. But novelty in lingual distinctions is sometimes found outside the ranks of those who use their mother tongue. Highlanders, for example, occasionally spring lingual surprises in the fine shades of expression. Take an instance.—Some years ago the Auld Kirk folk and the Wee Frees were worshipping together in a Skye Parish Church while the Free Church was undergoing renovation. "How fine it would be," remarked a genial English visitor, "if we saw you all permanently sitting as one body in one church." "That would not do at all, sir," replied a Wee Free man, "we murr very well, as you see, but we could never blend." Or again,—"Each-lan, and Homie, had not foregathered 'those many a day,' and they had more time to drink each other's health." "This is only a meeting," said Each-lan when they parted, "but next time, Homie's loachin (my lad) we must be having an occasion."

MARRIAGE.

At London, on September 10th, James Llewellyn, only son of Capt. and Mrs. Craig, of Singapore, to Emily, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles O. Fairweather, London.

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SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"CHOYSANG" ... Fri., 4th Nov., D'light
BANGKOK	"FOOSHING" ... Fri., 4th Nov., D'light
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"HOFSANG" ... Fri., 4th Nov., Noon
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG" ... Fri., 4th Nov., Noon
MANILA	"YUENSANG" ... Fri., 4th Nov., 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"TAKSANG" ... Sat., 5th Nov., 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"YUSANG" ... Tues., 8th Nov., D'light
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"KUNGSANG" ... Tues., 8th Nov., D'light
KOBE via SHANGHAI & MOJI	"KUNGSANG" ... Wed., 9th Nov., D'light

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M.V. "GLENGLYLE" ...	10th Nov.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
S.S. "OARNARVONSHIRE" ...	7th Nov.	LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
S.S. "GLENIFFER" ...	23rd Nov.	GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

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S.S. "SYDNEY" ... via Suez Canal ... 13th Nov.
S.S. "KANSAS" ... via Suez Canal ... 26th Nov.
S.S. "KATUNA" ... via Suez Canal ... 10th Dec.

* Calls at Boston if sufficient inducement offers.

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Destination	Steamer & Displacement	Sailing Date
SHANGHAI	"COMMANDANT DORISE" (cargo-boat)	On or about 4th Nov.
SHANGHAI KUBE & YOKOHAMA	"AMAZONE" ... 11,000 ... "PAUL LECAT" ... 10,000 ... "ANGKOR" ... 12,000 ...	On or about 11th Nov. On or about 20th Nov. On or about 4th Dec.
MASSILLON via HAI-PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUZUKI & PORT SAID	"ANDRE LEBON" ... 22,000 ... "AMAZONE" ... 11,000 ... "P. LECAT" ... 20,000 ...	On or about 8th Nov. On or about 5th Dec. On or about 18th Dec.

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S.S. "HAILONG" ... Capt. W. Cosper ... TUESDAY, Nov. 8th at 2 P.M.
S.S. "HAIHONG" ... Capt. W. G. Pasmore ... FRIDAY, Nov. 11th at 2 P.M.

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S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KARMALA"	9,000	13th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"RYANZ"	7,000	26th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"LAFORE"	5,200	29th Nov.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"SOMALI"	6,700	10th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DYNIA"	5,200	20th Dec.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"NELLORE"	7,000	24th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TORILLA" ... 3,900 ... 4th Nov. ... Calcutta via Straits

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	14th Nov.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"EASTERN"	4,000	15th Dec.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"EURYALUS"	5,200	3rd Nov. 8 a.m.	Amoy only
"LAFORE"	5,200	8th Nov.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"SOMALI"	6,700	9th Nov.	Shanghai and Japan.
"ARRATON APCAR"	4,500	9th Nov.	Shanghai add Yokohama.

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"MEXICO MARU" ... Sunday, 13th Nov.

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"MALAY MARU" ... Friday, 4th Nov.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Tuesday, 8th Nov.

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"MANILA MARU" ... Friday, 4th Nov.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Wednesday, 23rd Nov.

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"SHUNKO MARU" ... Monday, 14th Nov.

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JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai

"ARGON MARU" ... Monday, 28th Nov.

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"IYO MARU" ... Wednesday, 2nd Nov.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY

"BOHEU MARU" ... Thursday, 17th Oct.

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AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 3rd Nov. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & SINGAPORE	"TANING"	On 4th Nov. Noon.
SHANGHAI & SINGAPORE	"SUNNING"	On 4th Nov. Noon.
SHANGHAI & SINGAPORE	"CHENAN"	On 5th Nov. 4 p.m.
CHIEFOO & NEWCHANG	"HANYANG"	On 5th Nov. 4 p.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"LINAN"	On 5th Nov.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 6th Nov. Noon.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KWEIYANG"	On 9th Nov. 10 a.m.
BJIHOW, FAKHOI & HONG KONG	"KAIFONG"	On 13th Nov. 10 a.m.

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